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The Bombay Chronicle

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WILL JAWAHARLAL BE RELEASED?

"INDIA IN VERY GOOD HEALTH"

Willingdon's Diagnosis: Returns To India By Air

LONDON, Aug. 11.

"I am very happy at returning India. India is in very good health," declared Lord Willingdon in an interview to Reuter, prior to his departure by air from Croydon.

H. E. the Viceroy was given a cordial farewell by a large number of friends (official and personal), including the ex-King of Greece, Sir Louis Kershaw representing Sir S. Hoare, who is abroad, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir B. N. Mitra, Colonel Shelmerdine representing the Air Ministry, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Philip Sassoon, Bart., Mr. F. F. Turnbull (India Office), Colonel Vanier representing the High Commissioner, Canada, the Raja of Parlakimedi, Mr. Rustom Wadia, the Rance of Cambay, Mr. Vincent, ex-Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Maharajah of Ranpur.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were both garlanded by the Indian friends, of whom a large number were present at the aerodrome. Lady Willingdon carried a bunch of white heather, presented by her well-wishers.

Interviewed by Reuter, she said her broadcast appeal made on 5th August, on behalf the new Church, Delhi, has yielded over £2,000, including a large number of five shilling subscriptions. She had the happiest time in England. She added: "We are glad at returning to begin the work again." Lord and Lady Willingdon are accompanied by Messrs. Mieville and Freeman-Thomas.

LE BOURGET REACHED.

Le Bourget.—Lord and Lady Willingdon have arrived here. They leave for Brindisi at 5 p.m.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST PARTY INVITES ALL

Meets In Calcutta On Saturday

PATNA, Aug. 11.

That Pandit Malaviya's proposed Nationalist Party will not be confined to Congressmen is clear from the invitations issued over by Pandit Malaviya for the conference to be held in Calcutta on August 18. The Circular, which has been issued also to persons other than Congressmen states: —"Owing to the regrettable difference, which has arisen between the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Aney and we on the question of the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Award, it has been decided to form a new political party under the name of the Nationalist Party, for the rejection of White Paper proposals as a whole, that is, including those contained in the so-called Communal Award. A Conference of Nationalists, who agree with the objects of the Party will be held in Calcutta on August 18."—A. P.

Prince Starhemberg In Rome

ROME, Aug. 11.

Prince Starhemberg arrived by air from Vienna on a visit to Sgr. Mussolini, with whom he will discuss the Austrian situation and arrange for the forthcoming visit of Chancellor Schuschnigg. Prince Starhemberg will also visit the camp of the Austrian Youth Organisation, near Rome.—Reuter.

Tashi Lama On Preaching Tour

PEKING, Aug. 11.

Tashi Lama, accompanied by a large retinue, left for inner Mongolia, where he proposes to make a preaching tour before proceeding to Tibet.—Reuter.

To Reach Allahabad To-day?

Kamala Nehru Suffers From Heart Attacks

Slight Improvement On Saturday After Relapse On Friday

Allahabad, August 11.

Owing to the serious condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health it is reliably understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive in Allahabad to-morrow, and there is a strong rumour that he will be released shortly.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 16.)

BULLETIN ON KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

ALLAHABAD, August 11.

The following bulletin has been issued by Dr. Jairaj Behari:—

"Mrs. Kamala Nehru is suffering from pleurisy. Her temperature ranged between 103 and 104 degrees during the first few days. It was 101.2 degrees yesterday and 101.8 degrees to-day.

"On the evening of August 9, she had a fit of severe coughing and alarming dyspnoea, on account of which she felt very uncomfortable for about three hours.

"In the afternoon of August 10 she had a severe heart-attack which lasted for 2 hours and half. Her pulse was very weak and practically imperceptible. For a short period she was unconscious and gradually came round.

"Improvement in her condition was being maintained up to this afternoon. At 4 o'clock, to-day she had a slight heart attack accompanied by severe nausea and vomitting. These are subsiding."—United Press.

7 SCHOOL-BOYS KILLED

Disastrous Wartime Shell Explosion

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WARSAW, Aug. 11.

Deferring its deadly purpose for years together, a wartime shell which was lying in a forest at Kowel which is the centre of a good deal of fighting between Russian and Austrian troops, claimed seven school-boy victims. The lads were on a picnic when they spotted the projectile, took it into a cellar at home of one of them. The cap was unscrewed with the intention of examining the works. The shell exploded, and the house collapsed, and several inhabitants of upper stories dropped into the cellar.

KALI TEMPLE BURGLARY CASE

Accused Get From Three To 10 Years Imprisonment

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Debendranath Ghose, Khangendranath Kandu and Benodebehari Dutt were sentenced to-day to ten years, seven years and three years rigorous' imprisonment respectively by Mr. K. G. Morshed, Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore in the Dakshineswar Kali Temple Burglary Case.

The last accused was further sentenced to pay a fine of thousand rupees in default to undergo nine months' imprisonment more.

Bholanath Dutt, son of the second accused was acquitted, while accused Amir Hussain turned approver and was discharged.

The prosecution case was that on November 23 last, Debendra, Khagendra and Amir entered the Kali Temple at Dakshineshwar and robbed the deity of all the ornaments and jewels worth about Rs. 50,000 which was subsequently melted and partitioned among the members of the party at the house of Benode. Two days later Khagendra was arrested and following his statement other arrests were made. In the course of the search of the houses of arrested persons, a portion of the stolen property was recovered.—A. P.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL

What Committee Has Agreed To So Far

SIMLA, August 11.

The Select Committee on the Indian Iron and Steel Protection Bill has agreed to this, that 10 per cent. revenue duty on British structurals, and plates should be restored, and the Bill should not supersede the existing Act before November 1.—United Press.

PREACHER'S FAITH IN ST. LUKE

Recovers After Snake Bite

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYLVA, Aug. 11.

(North Carolina).—While flourishing a cobra before a congregation declaring that the Faithful could come to no harm, Albert Teester, a local preacher, was bitten twice by the reptile, and underwent all experiences of snake-poisoning—a swollen body and a swollen tongue, which nearly suffocated him—but he refused medical aid, and is now recovering.

Teester claims that the fact that he better proves that St. Luke (Chapter X, verse XIX) on the exercise of faith in picking up serpents, is right.

MAHATMA LOSES FOUR POUNDS

Condition Continues To Be Satisfactory

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi had another comfortable night's rest.

He has so far lost only four pounds, his present weight being 97 pounds. His blood pressure has gone up to 155 and 95 systolic and diastolic respectively, while his pulse remains 68.

Some anxiety was caused yesterday when it was noticed that his urine contained a larger proportion of aceton than there ought to be and doctors were asked specially to examine the urine. But Gandhiji assured the doctors that there was nothing extraordinary about this as it was usual with him on the fourth day of his fasts.

Otherwise his condition continues satisfactory. There is no nausea or symptoms of any serious complications.

Dr. Shahani is examining him in the morning again.—A. P.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

Health Improving

Sardar Vallabhbhai had a slight rise of temperature on Saturday noon. The doctors, however, believe that the fever will disappear and the Sardar will be quite well in a day or two.

ASSIMILATE BEST IN CULTURE & RELIGION

Mrs. Naidu's Exhortation To Lady Students At Madras

MADRAS, August 11.

Madras gave a rousing reception to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Central Station this morning on arrival from Bangalore. She informed the pressmen who besieged her that she is not accustomed in giving interviews. After spending the morning in conversation with leaders both men and women, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited Avvai Orphanage, Sarada Home and Gokulam Harijan Colony.

Visiting the Queen Mary's institution for women, she exhorted the lady students to assimilate best in culture and religion as other nations, and asked them not to segregate themselves and live the life in seclusion, but to feel as part of humanity. She reminded them that the student community was one, though belonging to different nations or countries.—United Press.

NO SALIC LAW TO SET LIMITATIONS

Mrs. Naidu On Women's Achievements

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was presented an address of welcome tonight by the women of Madras when she presided over the 17th annual meeting of Indian Women's Association. The address characterised Mrs. Naidu as a living embodiment of what women are capable of achieving in literature, poetry and politics by their genius. She raised the status of Indian womanhood.

NO POWER TO PREVENT.

Replying, Mrs. Naidu said, "There is no power on the earth that can set any limitations to women's achievements. There is no salic law, which prevents women from rising to full height and stature of power and capacity."

She exhorted the women to be embodiments of Saraswati, Lakshmi and Parvati, the goddesses of learning, wealth and responsibility respectively.—United Press.

Gandhiji Looks Cheerful

Fifth Day Passed Comfortably

Doctors Hope He Can Pull Through Rest Of 'Fast'

Wardhaganj, August 11.

While Gandhiji is growing hourly weaker and his voice is becoming feebler on account of waste of tissues in the absence of food, he is remarkably maintaining his strength, and is still able to stand and sit up in bed without assistance. He is very cheerful and looks bright. He has had a comfortable day; but towards the evening he attempted to swallow soda bicarb, which he vomited; but it is stated that vomiting was only a passing phase. His system has now completely adjusted itself to starvation, and the definite hope is now expressed that he will pull through the remaining 60 hours without any serious complication.

Dr. Khare of Nagpur, who was unable to come yesterday on account of heavy rains and consequent floods along the route from Nagpur to Wardha, came by train to-day and examined Gandhiji with Doctors Shahani, Sherlekar and Waradpande. They issued the following bulletin:—

"We examined Gandhiji at 6-30 p.m. It is four and half days after the fast began. He is bright and cheerful and his general condition is satisfactory. His temperature is 98 and pulse 76. His heart condition is satisfactory." Concluding they refer to a minor complication but add that this should cause no anxiety as there are no other complications.—A. P.

Malaviya's Party To Meet In Conference On August 18

Panditji Issues Invitations And Explains Objects Of Nationalist Group

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Aug. 11.

That Pandit Malaviya's proposed Nationalist Party will not be confined to Congressmen is clear from the invitations issued over Pandit Malaviya's signature for the conference be held at Calcutta on August 18. Among those who have been invited from Bihar is Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha, ex-Finance Member of the Bihar Government. Pandit Malaviya's circular states: "Owing to regrettable difference which has arisen between the Congress Working Committee and Mr. Aney and me on the question of the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Award, it has been decided to form a new political party under the name of the Nationalist Party to work for the rejection of the White Paper proposals as a whole, that is, including those contained in the so-called Communal Award.

"A conference of Nationalists who agree with the objects of the Party will be held at Calcutta on the 18th instant."

About half-a-dozen men are likely to attend the conference from Bihar.

Mahatma's Offer

It is understood that during discussions at Benares Gandhiji was prepared to concede freedom to members to vote according to their conscience in the Assembly on the question of the Communal Award but Pandit Malaviya, according to reliable information, insisted on Congress members being permitted to vote according to the mandates of their constituencies. This was almost unanimously rejected.

The fact is emphasised in Congress circles as showing to what extend Gandhiji was prepared to accommodate Pandit Malaviya.

MALAVIYA-CONGRESS SPLIT

Rajenbabu Exhorts Public To Vote For Congress Nominees

SITAMARHI, August 11.

Addressing a meeting Babu Rajendra Prasad described the circumstances leading to the split between the Congress and Pundit Malaviyaji and justified the Congress attitude.

He exhorted the voters to vote for Congress nominees in the Assembly elections.

He said he was trying for compromise and get all the criminal cases resulting from Hindu-Muslim clash over cow-slaughter withdrawn.

From Sitamarhi he proceeds to village in Shiohar Thana where famine condition is prevailing.

He is expected back here on August 12.—United Press.

MALAVIYA-ANEY PARTY

Bihar Hindu Sabha Asks For Support

PATNA, Aug. 11.

It is understood that the Provincial Hindusabha has written letters to influential persons throughout Bihar and Orissa asking support for candidates to be set up by the Nationalist Party.—United Press.

MUSLIMS AND W. PAPER

To-day's Important Meeting On Congress Decision

SIMLA, August 11.

A joint meeting of the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference will be held to-morrow primarily to discuss the recent decision of Congress on White Paper and Communal Award.—United Press.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

Bihar P. C. Working Committee To Meet On Wednesday

PATNA, Aug. 11.

In order to finally decide Congress candidates from the different constituencies for the Assembly, a meeting of the Provincial Congress Working Committee will be held at Sadaqut Ashram on August 15.

A meeting of Nationalist Muslims of the Province will also be convened on August 14, to consider the question of setting up Muslim candidates for the Assembly.—United Press.

MORE ABOUT MISSING AIRMAN

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

With reference to yesterday's message regarding the forced landing of an R.A.F. plane in tribal territory, the missing airman has not yet been brought into British territory.

Reliable information has been received that the injured man is Flight Lieutenant Sinclair and he has an arm and leg broken.—A. P.

ANEY CONSULTS BERAR CONGRESSMEN

AMRAOTI, Aug. 10.

On receiving an urgent wire from Mr. M. S. Aney a number of Congressmen of Amraoti including Veer Vaman Rao Joshi President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. P. G. Deshpande, Organising Secretary of the Berar Congress Socialist Party, Dr. G. G. Bhojraj, President Amraoti District Congress Committee, Dr. Patwardhan and Pandit Kanade Shastri, saw Mr. Aney at Badnera junction on the Nagpur Express line by which train he was going to Yeotmal his residing place 'en route' to Wardha.

It transpires that Mr. Aney wanted to know how many of the Amraoti Congressmen would accept the invitation to the Calcutta Conference of the newly formed Nationalist Party of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney. While Veer Vaman Rao Joshi expressed his willingness readily to accept the invitation. Other Congressmen informed Mr. Aney that they would let him know their views after due deliberation with their colleagues in about a couple of days.

OFFER OF PRESIDENTSHIP

Some Congressmen proposed to Mr. Aney that he should accept the presidentship of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, to which Mr. Aney replied that he would discuss the proposal on August 14, when he will have a conference with the Amraoti Congressmen.

When asked whether, he has publicly announced his candidature for ensuing election of the Legislative Assembly in a public meeting at Poona, as is published in some newspapers, Mr. Aney replied that he has not yet officially announced his candidature.

He however added that as he was insisting on others to join his party and contest the elections, it may be that he may himself have to offer as a candidate from the Berar Constituency.—United Press.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an A. D. C. to His Highness, salary up to Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Should have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Preference will be given to those knowing Urdu as well. Must know riding and sports, such as tennis, etc. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 15th August, to Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaj Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. (8755).

Wanted a Stenographer. Salary up to Rs. 500 per month. Minimum speed 200 words per minute in English. Sound knowledge of English essential. Preference given to applicant knowing Hindi. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials and photograph which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 10th August, to the Private Secretary to H. H. Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook & Sons. (8756).

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc., Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Mehal, Lucknow. (8757)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

JAILED FOR CHEATING

Drinks For Which He Never Paid

Alleged to be accustomed to obtain free refreshing drinks, Zaman Nabibux called at a Hindu restaurant at Byculla and ordered for a drink of ginger-beer on August 4, when he was identified by the waiter at the restaurant as a former visitor who placed orders and walked off without paying the bill. He was arrested and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon.

It was stated that on July 27 last, the accused sitting in a maidan opposite a Hindu restaurant at Byculla, ordered for 2 bottles of lemon and 2 bottles of soda. When the 4 bottles were brought to him, he is alleged to have placed another order for 4 cups of tea and when the waiter went back to the restaurant for bringing the tea, the accused disappeared with the bottles.

Subsequently the accused turned up at the same restaurant on Aug. 4 and ordered for a bottle of ginger-beer. The waiter identified the accused as the former visitor and handed him over to the police.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of cheating and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks on Saturday.

A. I. S. A. MEETING CANCELLED

Mr Shankarlal Banker, Secretary, All-India Spinners Association, in a press statement says that the meeting of the Council of the Association announced to be held at Wardha on August 18th is cancelled on account of the fact that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the President, is prevented by illness from attending it.

A fresh date for the meeting will be announced later.—A. P.

News has reached Calcutta that two Bengali youths who had been interned in a village in Winajpur have escaped.

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Pass your night in sound sleep by using our Swadeshi Mosquito curtains. On purchase of 3 curtains at a time, one curtain free and on six, one wrist watch (Guarantee 5 yrs.) or two curtains.

L.	B.	H.	Price Best
6'	3½'	3½'	Rs. 1-12 2-8
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6½'	4½'	4½'	Rs. 2- 8 3-8
7'	5'	5'	Rs. 3- 2 4-10
7½'	6'	6'	Rs. 4- 4 5-12

G. M. Sharma, P. B. No. 6706, Calcutta

More Light On Vinodini-Manubhai Marriage

Husband Says It Is Sin To Keep Up False Appearances With First Wife

The Vinodini-Manubhai marriage controversy is getting more and more complicated and exciting day by day.

A couple of days ago we published the explanation of Miss Vinodini Nilkanth justifying the marriage on the ground that Manubhai Parikh's first marriage with Shardaben was unhappy.

An emphatic contradiction of this allegation was given by Shardaben who, in an interview at Ahmedabad, most pathetically bewails that her heart and home are broken by an educated and reformist girl like Vinodini who has come into the couple's life to form "the eternal triangle."

NOT HAPPY

Manubhai Parikh, the young man, whose love and affections are the bone of contention, supports Vinodini. In an interview in Bombay he says.

"I was not the least happy by my marriage with my first wife I entertained a dislike to her from the very beginning.

"I was not consulted at the time of my marriage which took place when I was 18. I was not in a position to oppose it. Our betrothal took place when I was about 10 years old. Such a betrothal cannot be broken off under the orthodox social custom.

"At the time of the marriage I was not in a position to understand whether it was desirable or not. It was true that our domestic life was never marred by quarrels and squabbles, but that did not mean that our hearts were in accord.

A Puzzling Question

"I came into contact with Vinodini about seven or eight years ago when we first met at College. For the last six years we were thinking of marriage, but I was very much puzzled by the thought of my first wife. It was this problem that we had been deliberating over all these six years.

"After my marriage with Sharda, I tried my best to create in my heart a feeling of love towards her. But I failed. I considered that it was a sin and immorality to keep up false appearances merely to please her, and that by doing so I was deceiving myself. It was thus that I came to a decision to marry Vinodini.

Freedom For First Wife

"I had often told Sharda about this contemplated marriage. But I did not inform anybody at the time of the marriage, lest it might create obstacles in our way.

"I have told my first wife that she is free to take the same liberty that I have taken. She can marry again, if she likes. Otherwise, I am prepared to make arrangements for her maintenance. I am prepared to keep my children with me, if Sharda allows it. Even otherwise, I will arrange for their education."

Vinodini and Manubhai, who were staying at the "Sardar Griha" in Bombay, have left for a tour of India.

MONSOON TO BE STRONG IN BURMA

Heavy Rain Likely To Continue In Central India And Rajputana

POONA, Aug. 11.

Yesterday's depressio n moved west-north-westwards and lies this morning over East Central Provinces. The monsoon has been generally active over the country being particularly strong in Central Provinces and East Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces Central India, Central Provincesfi East Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Gujarat and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina, five inches; Diamond Island four; Akyab Maymyo and Kyaukpyu, two; Mergui and Gwa, one and half; Sambalpur, four; Ranchi, one and half; Barisal, one; Seoni, five; Amraoti, four; Raipur and Chanda, two; Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Pendra, Pachmarhi, Kanker, Akola and Neemuch, one and half; Jhansi and Jagdalpur, one; Mount Abu and Kotah, five; Udaipur, four; Khushab and Dharampur, three; Dera Ismail Khan, two; Sialkot, one and half; Fortsandeman, Simla and Ajmer, one; Mahableshwar, five; Khandala, four; Mercara, three; Marmagao, two; and Belgaum, Mangalore and Calicut, one.

Forecast:—Monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma and Central parts of country and will strengthen generally in North-west India, Konkan and North-west Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Central Provinces and East Rajputana and will extend in West Central India West Rajputana and Gujarat during the next thirtysix hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 11-8-34 Colaba Point 0.43"; Fort 0.40"; J. J. Hospital 0.34"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.38".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 59.99"; Fort 77.98"; J. J. Hospital 65.08"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 66.77".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 51.34"; Fort 58.32"; J. J. Hospital 55.05".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 49.85"; Fort 64.94"; J. J. Hospital 47.75"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.58".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.08 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.43 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.05 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain and Squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED AUG. 11.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Dividend Of 2½ Annas

The Board of Directors have declared out of the profits for the year ended 30th June 1934 a final dividend (No. 22) of 2-1|2 annas per share, payable on the 10th October 1934 to shareholders registered on the 11th September, 1934, free of Indian and British Income taxes.

The Share Registers will be closed from the 11th September, 1934 to 18th September 1934, both days inclusive.

Shareholders on the London Register will be paid at an exchange rate of 1sh|6d. per Rupee equals 2.13|16d. per share.

BANKER'S CLEARINGS

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' clearing house of the Imperial Bank of India during the week ending August 10 amounted Rs. 10,80,48,567-8-9.

Nasik.—General 'prasad' distribution in honour of Mahabals Anusthana was held in Bhadrakali Temple, Nasik about 30,000 people including Harijans partook of the 'prasad' for the prevention of the virulent type of cholera in Nasik.

OPERATION WAS SUCCESSFUL

But Death Ensued in Case Of Deformed Little Girl

"Death due to heart-failure" was the verdict of jury at the inquest on a four-year old Hindu girl who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Friday, two hours after an operation for setting right her deformed knees which had been in that condition since birth.

The jury added a rider to the effect that the operation was successful.

CHARGED WITH STABBING HINDU

Pilia Maroti and two other Hindus, who were arrested on Friday night on a charge of stabbing a Hindu, were placed before Mr I. S. Haji, at Mazagaon and remanded to police custody till August 21.

UNKNOWN WOMAN'S BODY WASHED UP

"Death due to drowning either suicidal or accidental" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held on Saturday on the body of an unknown Hindu woman which was washed ashore near Marine Lines Railway Station on Friday morning.

The Punjab Government (Ministry of Industries) has senctioned Rs. 8,000 towards the building fund of the Institute for the Blind, Amritsar.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

A WOMAN WHO LOVED

with poisonous fangs
with those of serpent.....

SHE

was alluring!
Tantalizing!
Marvellous!

But she was AMBITIOUS for Power and Glory

DILARA

HINDUSTHAN CINETONE'S
Remarkable Urdoo Talkie
Produced at Saroj Studio

Featuring
ASHRAF KHAN, ZEBUNNISSA, SARDAR AKHTAR, KAMALA KIRPALANI (7-year old star).

TIME: 5-15, 8 & 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

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CHARNI ROAD.
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS:
3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

THE Triumph of TRUTH

AMBRISH

To whom the wrath of DURVASA could do nothing.
AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S
MAIDEN HINDI SUPER

AMBRISH

2nd WEEK

Directed by:—GUNJAL
Scenario by:—PANDIT BETAB

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Scattered Rain Drought Section

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION ABSORBED BY TRADE

Dry Goods Demand Falling Off

REACTIONARY FEELING IN COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 11.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by reports of rain in drought sections but prices later advanced on Liverpool buying. There was heavy long liquidation which was absorbed by trade buying although the demand in cloth was not sustained.

CROP REPORTS.

The weather still continues unfavourable over the West Belt and scattered showers are reported in the east and west Texas. Light to moderate rain is reported in the East Belt. Excessive heat still continues over the north Texas and Oklahoma. There are clouds in several parts of the Belt and week-end weather developments are awaited.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points with October 13.72. There was scattered buying on reports of unfavourable weather which resulted in a rise of 5 points from the opening level and October delivery reached the highest level of the day 13.77. During the following ten minutes there was heavy long liquidation on reports of rain in drought section and the Government action on silver was considered unimportant. Prices declined 17 points from the highest level and October delivery reached the lowest level 13.60. Thus both high and low levels were recorded during the first fifteen minutes and the market was in a reactionary mood. Heavy realising is believed to have improved the technical situation of the market. Later on the market was steady with trade buying and straddle buying from Liverpool. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally the market closed at a net decline of 20 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 13.75c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and under heavy long liquidation prices closed at a decline of 21 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a loss of 21 points at 13.59c. per lb.

The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon weather in the West Belt where drought is doing serious damage to the growing cotton crop. The official comment to the last Bureau report distinctly states that unfavourable weather will reduce the crop while any substantial improvement is likely to increase the yield above the average in the West Belt.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at a rise of 2 points in sympathy with overnight New York advices but the market opened strong with a heavy outside buying.

Trading commenced at a rise of 6 points and a further rise of 4 points was recorded which hardened October position to 7.23. This was the highest level for the day and the strength of sterling was partly discounted by firm New York advices. Fresh buying met with local profit-taking. Later on there was heavy straddle selling in October delivery and stop loss selling on reports of showers in Texas. Prices fluctuated widely within the range of 16 points and the market closed at a net decline of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 3 points at 7.42d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. All near positions were quoted 5.34 at the close.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was also quiet and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points while Uppers futures were 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady on higher American advices. Sakels advanced 9 to 12 points while Ashmouni futures were 18 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 13.77—05 (10-4 a.m.)
Lowest 13.60—22 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 7.23 +10 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 7.07—06 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Midnight to-day-light weather report rather more favourable.

Liverpool: Advance would have gone further but for disappointing advices from New York. 'Bulls' realizing to secure profits. Waiting to buy at a decline. Our opinion is that a considerable decline is improbable.

Liverpool: Market barely steady due to heavy profit taking and straddle liquidation on rumours showers in West Texas.

New York: Market eased on profit taking and local selling.

New York: Overnight response to silver decisions was very disappointing. Dry goods demand was not sustained. There were light rains in East and Central Texas. Spot houses buying checked decline. Technical position strengthened by long liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liveroool Agents cabled as under:

9-15 a.m.: Excessive heat continues. Light to moderate rainfall East Texas and Lousiana.

Forecast: Western Belt generally fair, all balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

10-06 a.m.: Silver decree U. S. A. probably induce straddle liquidation here, but too early to estimate ultimate effect exchange.

8-50 p.m.: Weakness of Stocks, liquidation absorbed by trade.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Central opinion seems to be that Silver decision is unimportant; no indication of relief from drought; entitled to a reaction after such an advance.

New York: Dry goods demand not sustained; light rains East Texas, West Texas; spot houses buying checked decline; technical position strengthened by Longs liquidating. Wheat report construed slightly bearish.

New York: Government Wheat estimate 491,000,000. Trend of all grains looks higher.

Memphistenn: Light rains south texas; light to moderate rainfall eastern belt; excessive heat continues. Would buy on a moderate break; expect some advance.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 10.

October 1934	.. ..	13.63—19
December 1934	.. ..	13.76—20
January 1935	.. ..	13.81—20
March 1935	.. ..	13.92—20
May 1935	.. ..	13.99—19
July 1935	.. ..	14.04—17
Middling Spot	.. ..	13.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 10.

October 1934	.. ..	13.58—21
December 1934	.. ..	13.72—21
January 1935	.. ..	13.76—21
Middling Spot	.. ..	13.59—21

NEW YORK.
New York, August 10.

New York 10-55 a.m.—		
October 1934	.. ..	13.73
December 1934	.. ..	13.86
January 1935	.. ..	13.92
New York Noon Call—		
October 1934	.. ..	13.67
December 1934	.. ..	13.80
January 1935	.. ..	13.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 10.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934	..	7.11—04
September 1934	..	7.10—05
October 1934	.. 7.22	7.08—05
November 1934	..	7.06—05
December 1934	..	7.06—05
January 1935	.. 7.21	7.07—05
February 1935	..	7.07—05
March 1935	.. ..	7.07—05
April 1935	.. ..	7.06—05
May 1935	.. ..	7.06—05
June 1935	.. ..	7.05—05
Middling Spot	..	7.42+03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 10.

SAKELLARIDIS:—		
October 1934	.. .. ..	8.60
November 1934	.. ..	8.63
December 1934	.. ..	8.68
January 1935	.. ..	8.72
March 1935	.. .. ..	8.77
May 1935	.. .. ..	8.82
F. G. F. Spot	.. .. ..	8.96

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool August 10

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.55
Fine (Good Staple)	5.70
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.85
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.75
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.90
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.70
Fine	3.80
Superfine	3.90
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.90
Fine	4.00
Superfine	4.10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Following a decline of 19 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 235-4 for Broach A|M. delivery. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 234-12. At this level there was some covering which improved prices to Rs. 235-4. There was small business to-day and the market tone was quiet. Professional operators were awaiting further developments in America.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points but closed steady at a loss of 3 points. The local market ruled easy and clossd at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A.	.....	226 8
Broach A|M.	.....	234 6
Oomra D|J	.....	204 4
Bengal D|J.	.....	145 12

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 11.

100 Narshi Nagshi Pulgaon 202
71 Oshman Suleman Puchoru 178 1/4
150 A. Damodar Bagalkot 204 1/2
100 Arjan Khimji Manabadar 2 off
32 Arjun Khimji Khandwa 192
200 Gold Mohor Mill Belarifaram 246
86 Samji Karamshi Jalgaon 183 1/2
100 Gokuldas Dossa Jamnagar Kala old 182
65 G G Kesha and Co. Basmuthnagar
400 B Maheshwari Itola 5 on
51 B Maheshwari Chalisgaon 180

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Aug 11

Bengal Superfine	154/57
Bengal Fine	145/47
Bengal F G	139/41
Sindh-Panjab Fine	145/46
Sindh-Panjab F G	139/41
Wardha-Hingt	217/19
Nagpur/Savner	215/17
Pundhurna	207/209
Yeotmal	205/207
Arvi	204/205
Ellichpur	204/205
Amraoti-Berar	201/203
Khamgaon	201/203
Mulkapur	198/200
Khandesh	195/97
Jalna/Sailu	198/200
Burwah/Sanavad	205/207
Broach Fine	231/33
Punjab/American	237/42
Punjab/American mb	229/34
Cambodia	287/92
Miraj/Sangli	227/32
Compta Good	232/37
Bagalkot	207/212
Kampala	367
Busoga	365
Jinja	362
Manza	357

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug. 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 142	138	135	130	
Panjab	... 142	138	135	130	
Rajputana	... 142	138	135	130	
Oomra No. 3	210	207	205	201	...
C P No. 1	222	219	217	213	...
C P No. 2	215	212	210	206	...
Broach No. 2	... 235	232	230	228	
Punjab-Ame	... 242	239	237	235	
Surat	... 291	292	288	285	
Rajpipla	... 289	290	286	286	
Navsari	... 296	293	290	287	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 11. Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	37	282,826
Central India	...	228,360
Barsi and Nagar	102	178,844
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	50,701
Berar	3	459,931
Central Provinces	...	115,990
Total Oomras	142	1,316,652
Dholera	32	146,190
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	60,012
Sind-Punjab	54	186,062
Broach	97	331,802
Coompta & Dharwar	102	80,641
Westerns-Northerns	1,167	57,435
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	699	42,946
Persian	...	2,250
American	...	26,384
Egyptian & African	1,425	181,869
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	3,718	2,441,930

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 9th Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	...	382,475
Japan & China	1,350	1,076,233
Coast Ports	35	22,199
Up-country by Rail	...	124,615
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	20,261
Total	1,385	1,625,783

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1933-34	1932-33
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 10-8-34	74000	111000
Receipts yesterday 10-8-34	12000	19000
Exports to date 10-8-34	90000	196000
Stock at Ports 10-8-34	2391000	2965000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-8-34	1117000	1151000
Stock at Liverpool 10-8-34	998000	828000
Visible Supply 10-8-34	5215000	6375000
Quantity in Sight 10-8-34	116000	200000
Quantity out of Sight 10-8-34	226000	366000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 11

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/8/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/9/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/11
5 per cent 1045/55 Sett 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/7
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/11
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/5

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89-8 for the current settlement and ruled steady. Next settlement is 1 1/2 anna lower.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria Aug 10

SAKELS—	
November	16.59+09
March	16.71+11
May	16.76+12
ASHMOUNI—	
August	13.64+17
October	13.72+16
December	13.85+18

Tone: Steady
Receipts into Bombay 9th August 2,818 bales

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

East: Partly cloudy with local showers. In Florida thunder showers in afternoon.

Central: Continued heat. Partly cloudy.

West: Partly cloudy to unsettled. Continued heat.

UPPER EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 10

October	7.51—02
November	7.52—02
December	7.58—02
January	7.58—02
March	7.63—02
May	7.68—02
July	7.71—02
Spot cotton	7.72+05

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, August 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 10.

Silver—Speculators bought.

Spot	21-7/16
Forward	21-3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 10.

Gold bars Fine per oz.. £6-18/1

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 10.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. sellers 37/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 31/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, August 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/1-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/1-1/2.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug 11

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 11/16
To-day's opening 1-4 5/8
To-day's closing 1-4 9/16
Tone: Quiet

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 10

September	1.78—01
December	1.86—01
March	1.89—02
May	1.93—03

Tone: Quiet

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 11

Linseed September	7 3 9
Linseed May	6 14 6
Wheat September	4 3 6
Wheat January	4 9 0
Wheat May	4 8 6

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 10

July 15.10—26
August 15.09—30
September 15.26—25

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 11

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec 35.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-Feb
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
Banks buying T T 261
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.08 3/8 10th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 11th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 11th instant
Java/London 7.38 3/4 10th instant
London/Paris 76.34 10th instant
London/Belgium 21.42 1/2 10th instant
London/Switzerland 15.41 1/4 10th instant
London/Italy 58.65 10th instant
London/Berlin 12.89 10th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 10th instant
London/New York 5.09 1/8 10th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 1/4 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—firm.
Gold £6-18-1 9th instant £6-18-1 10th instant
Silver London Ready 21 7/16 9th instant 21 7/16 10th instant
Silver London Forward 21 7/16 9th instant 21 3/8 10th instant
Silver New York Ready closed 9th instant 49 3/4 10th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 9th instant 13/16 per cent 10th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 9th instant 1 1/8 per cent 10th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LONDON METALS.
London, August 10.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 10.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105-1/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952,	104-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	114-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 10.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 21/0.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Sep/Dec. sellers 21/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 10.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

SEEDS.
London, August 10.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-5-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-12-6.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-17-6.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-11-3.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-1-3.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per Ton, o offers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 10.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.89
Amsterdam	7.43-1/4
Brussels	21.42-1/2
Madrid	36.81
Milan	58.6
Berne	15.41-1/4
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.18
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	5.09-1/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,438,212 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,498,997 bales
Decrease 60,785 bales

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

PETROL SHARES ACTIVE

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The local Share Bazar ruled fairly firm to-day with improved demand for Tata Steel and Petrol shares.

There was active demand for Tata Steel Dfd. shares which recorded a rise of Rs. 10. There was some fresh speculative buying as pointed out yesterday and on short covering prices hardened but in the advance met with some liquidation which was well absorbed. The undertone was good. Steel Ordinary shares improved by rupee one while Second Pref. shares gained annas twelve.

Petrol shares market considerable activity and were done at Rs. 4|3. It is said that amalgamation scheme is now likely to realise and in the absence of any selling, prices ruled firm.

Cement shares were neglected and Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range on scattered business. Tata Power shares fared well. Burmas were quiet but steady and Bellapur shares were steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Aug 11

Bombay Dyeing 758 761
Century 165 163 165
Central India 135 134 136
Kohinoor 162 161 163
New Great 136 135 136
Simplex 81
Swadeshi 177 176 177
Bundi 31/10 31/8 31/10
Indian Cement 400 402 401
Tata Steel Defd 289 288 291 296 295
Tata Steel Ord 72 72/8 72/10 72/12
Bombay Steam 303
Bombay Burma 450 448 451
Hydro 146/14 147/3
Andhra 1480 1478
Tram 146

TEXTILE MILLS Rs. As.
Bombay, August 11.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 10
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	763 12
250	Bradbury	101 4
100	Century	265 10
100	Central India	235 10
100	Colaba	104 6
100	Coorla	96 4
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	325 0
I. E.	D Sassoon	0-2-0
100	Elphinstone	0-12-0
100	Finlay	92 8
100	Gokak	151 4
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	113 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	66 4
100	Kohinoor	167 8
250	Laxmi	742 8
100	Madhowji	9 12
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1290 0
250	Model	56 8
50	Mysore	85 0
200	New Great	136 14
100	Osmanshahi	62 0
100	Phoenix	285 0
25	Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	Simplex	81 14
100	Swadeshi	177 8
100	Swan	48 12
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	758 12
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	97 8
25-50	Central	30 0
500	Imp. F. Paid	1445 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	355 0
50-100	India	111 10
5	Union	5 0
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	32 0
70	Gwalior	91 8
250	Indian	401 4
40	Katni Def.	1276 4
100	Katni Ord.	341 4
75	Okha	168 2
10	Punjab	21 6
100	Shahabad	348 12
70	United	88 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	34 12
10-100	Oriental	3750 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 3
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	161 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1480 0
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	146 4
100	Bom. Suburban	143 12
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	147 3
1000	Tata Power	1121 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr Patty	122 0
100	C. Province	92 4
100	Dhon. Baramati	89 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 12
100	Pachora Jamner	84 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	94 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	20 10
30	Tata Steel Def.	295 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	72 14
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	183 12
50	Belapur Sugar	217 8
250	Bom. Steam	303 2
125	Bom. Burma	451 4
50	Bom. Burma Conty	148 2
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	4 4
50	Bom. Telephone	96 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	135 12
100	Ind. Radio Df.	552 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	527 8
1000	Port Canning	[illegible] 8
15	Scindia	9 12
30	Tata Construction	82 8
25	Tata Oil	19 10
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
6	p c Bombay Steam	291 4
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	82 8
5	p c Central India	468 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7½	p c Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7½	p c Tata Power	1372 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2	Tata Steel 2nd	150 0
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 10

Broach J|A opening 229; highest 230 1/2; lowest 229; close 229 1/2

Broach A|M 1935 opening 237 3/4; highest 238 3/4; lowest 237 1/4; close 237 3/4

Oomra D|J opening 206 3/4; highest 208; lowest 206 3/4; close 207 1/2

Bengal D|J opening 150; highest 150 1/2; lowest 148 3/4; close 148 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A|M 1935 Rs. 28

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 6 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 11

The local silver market was fairly active to-day and prices fluctuated within a range of annas four highest being Rs. 59-13 and the lowest Rs. 59-9. Shanghai T T on London was quiet and closed at 1-4 9/16. The gold market was very steady on speculative buying. London gold was unchanged but local operators some inflation and there was heavy speculative buying.

Local Banks were sellers at higher rates.

Ready silver	59 10 6
September settlement	59 11 0
October settlement	59 13 0
Ready gold	34 8 0
September settlement	34 8 3
October settlement	34 8 9

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
Liverpool New York October 131 at Cross Rate 5.08 5/8

Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1935 235/8 Liverpool May 1935 7.03 Rs. 70 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1935 235/8 New York May 13.99 Rs. 71 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.08 5/8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 10

3 per cent India Sterling £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling £93 3/8
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53 £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55 £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/68 £115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £112 5/8
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1938/38 £107
6 per cent India Sterling 1935/37 £105
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59 £101

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKETS

Bombay, Aug 11

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15-3
S S Arabia Rs. 4-0-9
S S Himalaya Rs. 4-1-6
S S Nawab Rs. 4-1-6
S S Ranee Rs. 4-0-9
S S Nurmahal Rs. 4-1-0
Shipment July Rs. 4-1-0
Shipment Aug-Sept- Rs. 4-1-0
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-1-0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 10

PER 100 LBS.—
October 75 7/8 plus 1d
December 79 1/4 plus 1 1/8d
March 81 1/2 plus 1 3/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 10

PER BUSHEL—
September 1-09 —1 1/4c
December 1-11 7/8—1 3/8c
May 1-15 —1 1/8c

FURTHER DECLINE OF 20 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Easy Tendency Despite Drought In Texas

SMALL RISE IN BULLION PRICES BUT WHEAT QUIET

New York Stock Exchange Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling Franc crossrates fluctuated within a narrow range but the tendency was upward.

NEW YORK COTTON BEARISH.

The New York Cotton market ruled bearish on account of general liquidation and foreign selling. There was a rapid decline of 20 points despite reports of drought in texas and insect damage to the growing crop.

BULLION PRICES IMPROVE.

London gold and silver prices improved further to-day.

COTTON RULED EASY AND WHEAT QUIET.

Liverpool cotton was easy. Liverpool wheat also ruled quiet on commission houses selling.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE COLD.

The London Stock Exchanges was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was a shade easier.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug. 11.

Previous closing	13.63
To-day's opening	13.50
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing	13.43
Difference	—.20

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 225-4
April-May	Rs 233

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Previous closing	7.08
To-day's opening	7.02
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	7.05
Difference	—.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 11.

Although the drought in texas was unrelieved and more reports of insect damage were received, the cotton market ruled with an easy tendency due to bearish wheat report. There was a good deal of liquidation due to weakness in grain markets.

Trading in October option commenced with a decline of 13 points at 13.50 and although prices advanced by a couple of points the market showed nervous tendency and declined rapidly on liquidation and foreign selling October finally closing at 13.43 which is 20 points lower than the previous close.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 11.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.74/13.72) 13.50/13.47
December (13.89/13.88) 13.69/13.64
January (13.96/13.95) 13.73/13.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (7.19) 7.05
American December (7.17) 7.03
Egyptian October (8.71) 8.55
Egyptian November (8.74) 8.58

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 11. 10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 234 and Rs. 232-12 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 232-12 as New York cotton futures closed 20 points down.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 11.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 1/4) dol 29 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 7/8) 12 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 34 7/8) dol 33
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) dol 78.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 11.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 11.

Previous closing	5.08 5/8
To-day's opening	5.09 1/2
To-day's closing	5.10 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 11.

Previous closing	5.09 1/8
To-day's opening	5.08 1/2
To-day's closing	5.09 5/8
Difference	+.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 11.

Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.28
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 11.

London Exchanges opened easy with the sterling dollar at 508 1/2 which later steadied at 5.08 1/8.

The closing sterling dollar crossrate was 5.09 5/8

The Franc was steady at 76.34. It closed at 76.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 11.

China sold.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 7/16d.	21 9/16d.
Forward	21 3/8d.	21 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 11.

Gold (£6-18-1) £6-18-1 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug. 11.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (21 7/16d.) 21 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-1) £6-18-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 11.

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 11.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.75
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65) 58.65
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/4) 1-4 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 11.

After the activity of two days, the local bullion market presented a quiet appearance and trading was not very active. Silver prices opened at Rs. 59/10, 59/11 and 59/13 and without encouragement either from Shanghai or London prices remained steady at these levels.

Gold opened uncertain at Rs. 34/6, 34/7 and 34/7/6 and improved to Rs. 34/8/3, 34/8/6 and 34/9 on easiness of the dollar.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Liverpool wheat opened weak with December at 77 1/2 and declined on commission houses selling and realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 11.

Chicago wheat opened barely steady with September at 1.04 and December at 1.09 i.e. about 2 1/2 to 4 cents lower following slightly bearish crop report. Prices declined on realising and commission houses selling.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 11.

Chicago oats opened quiet with December at 52 and declined in sympathy with weakness of grain markets.

Rye opened weak with September at 85. Trading was inactive.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 11.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£227 3/4 buyers £228 sellers) closed.
Lead (£11 1/8 buyers £11 3/16 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
The next sale will take place on Aug 13.

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept. (£14 3/4) £14 3/4 value.
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 9/16 paid and value.
Oct-Dec. (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 7/8) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£11 1/4) £11 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 1/8) 10 1/8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Coals Steady And Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Jute shares ruled slightly easier than yesterday's closing and moderate business was put through. Coals were very steady and fair number of transactions were done at advancing rates. Teas were firm with good business. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/6.

Railways:—Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 132/8.

Cotton:—Kesoram 3/15.

Coals:—Bengal 242; Bengal Giridih 2/5; Bokaro and Rampur 9/3; Burrakur 14/2; East Indian 10/11; Eyuitable 23/4; Katras Jherriah 32; Nazira 9; New Beerbhoom 13/12; Pench Valley 37/4; Sendra 12.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 123; Anglo India pref 142; Barnagore 158; Clive 31/4 small lot; Fort William 285/8; Gourepore pref 124 small lot; Howrah 53/15; Kamarhatty 559; Kanknarrah 130; National 25 small lot; New Central 372 small lot; Presidency 6/1.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin 4/8; Bengal Aerating Gas 73; Upper Juma Valley Electric 9/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; Indian St. Wagon ordy 49; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3; Associated Hotels ordy 3/1; Ivan Jones 3/1; India General Navigation ordy 98.

Sugar:—Samastipore 9/4.

Teas:—Banarhat ordy 41; Beteli 6/8; Bishnauth 33/10; Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 211/8; Hattikhira 29/6; Hasimara 46; Huldibari 29; Teliapara 518; Tezpore ordy 12/2.

Rubber Shares:—Borelli 2 point 72 1/2 cts; Nyalas 1 point 35 cts; Radella 1 point 47 1/2 cts; Sungei Tukang 1 point 28 cts; Tapah 2 point 45 cts.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 11

Khandesh	37 bales
Barsi-Nugger	102 bales.
Berar	3 bales
Dhollera	32 bales
Sind-Punjab	54 bales
Broach	97 bales
Compta-Dharwar	102 bales
Western-Northern	1167 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	699 bales
Egyptians	178 bales
East Africans	1,247 bales
Total cotton	3,718 bales
Wheat	6,161 cwts.
Linseed	2,251 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	501 cwts
Gingillyseed	601 cwts
Poppyseed	197 cwts
Groundnuts	4,373 cwts.
Castorseed	1,026 cwts
Rice	979 cwts
Myrabollams	84 cwts
Cottonseed	257 cwts
Mowraseed	282 cwts.
Gram	72 cwts.
Joowar	515 cwts.
Barley	101 cwts.
Bajree	3,646 cwts.
Coal	60 tons.

ABUNDANT SUPPLIES CONSIDERABLY REDUCED IN THE MONEY MARKET

BORROWERS RESORT TO CLEARING BANKS 1 p. c. ACCOMMODATION

Strong Demand For Maize But Wheat Reactionary

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

In the Money Market, abundant supplies available last week were reduced considerably following an augmented enquiry on provincial account and financing with an increased turnover on the Stock Exchange. Consequently borrowers occasionally found it necessary to make use of clearing banks' one per cent accommodation.

In coincident with more usability of money, discount also tended firmer.

Wheat to-day was reactionary, profit-taking being induced by Bureau reports which construed bearishly.

On the contrary strong demand continued for maize owing to difficulties in connection with the fulfilment of African contracts and the Argentine Crop deterioration.

U. S. WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS

Somewhat Above General Expectation

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

After the close of Chicago Exchange the following estimates were issued by the U. S. A. Government:

"Winter Wheat Crop 401 million bushels.
Spring Wheat Crop 90 million bushels.
Linseed Crop condition 62 per cent. Crop 5,300,00 bushels."

The official wheat crop estimates are somewhat above the general expectation. The last Government report issued in July estimated winter wheat 394 million bushels and spring wheat 90 million bushels. Since the July estimate wheat prices in Chicago have recorded a rise of 20 cents per bushel. Condition of the Canadian wheat crop is 63 per cent against 82 per cent last month. U. S. Linseed crop condition last month was 78 per cent and crop 6,000,000 bushels. The wheat report is construed slightly bearish.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power & Light Com.	5
Amer Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	12
Amer Forn Power Com.	6
Amer Forn Power Gold D.	48
Amer Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	16
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	34
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	41
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. and Tel	110
Western Union Telg.	34-5/8
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	20-3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	93
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram	12
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
Dupont de Nemours	88
Canadian Pacific	14
Budd Mfg.	5
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33-1/4
American Smelting	36
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	25
Anaconda Copper Mining	12-1/2
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvestro	26
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	29-1/4
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlanti Refining	24
Socony	14-1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	25-1/4
National City Bank	23-1/4
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	20
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18
Alaska	21

Market easy on profit taking and quiet at the close. Carloadings down 9200. U. S. Steel Corporation shipped in July 370000 tons. Union Pacific Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of dol. 1-1/2.

New York Call Rate 1 per cent Chase Bank 25 Anaconda 12 3/8 City Bank 23 U. S. Steel 33 Socony 14 1/8 G. Motors 29 1/8 N. Y. Central 20 5/8 I Nickel 25 W. U. Teleg. 34-1/2 Total business 3/4 million.

EFFECT ON LONDON MARKET

No Likelihood Of Heavy Buying Till November

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 10.

"Will America buy here to-day?" was the question asked on all sides in London silver circle this morning. Fixing revealed that America had been a buyer.

Many silver dealers became jubilant pointing out that while estimates of the United States silver stocks vary between 100 and 300 million ounces, fulfillment of the silver programme requires a stock of about 1,300,000,000. They therefore express the opinion that the United States will be obliged to purchase the metal abroad, thereby raising the price.

On the contrary others state that as silver will be surrendered within 90 days there is little likelihood of heavy buying till November.

The news of nationalisation has had little direct effect except by the implication which caused weakening of the dollar buying of gold shares and rise in commodity prices owing to fears that nationalisation will be followed by devaluation.

It seems generally agreed that the chief effect has been that a stimulus has been given to inflationary psychology.

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

The Treasury has announced that certificates are being printed against the silver held in the General Fund on the basis of the full monetary value of 1.25 dollars per ounce. Approximately 62 million ounces costing about 46,900,000 dollars are affected by the programme. The statement adds that the face value of the certificates issued against them will approximately be 80 million dollars instead of the cost price of metal. Silver certificates will also be issued against metal acquired under the Silver Purchase Act, including Nationalisation at full 1.29 dollars per ounce, although the are at present being issued for an amount equal to the metal's cost.—Reuter.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 11

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/6, Highest Rs. 26/8; Lowest Rs. 26/5; Closing Rs. 26/5/6
May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/3; Highest Rs. 27/4/6; Lowest Rs. 27/2; Closing Rs. 27/2/6
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs. 18; Highest Rs. 18/2; Lowest Rs. 17/15; Closing Rs. 18/1
Groundnut seeds:
August delivery: Opening Rs. 24/8; Lowest Rs. 24/5; Closing Rs. 24/7
February delivery: Opening Rs. 27/12; Highest Rs. 27/15/6; Lowest Rs. 27/10/6; Closing Rs. 27/12/6

H. G. Wells Sees A "Dream" Take Shape

RUSSIANS WANT HIM TO WRITE "THE MODERN AGE"

(From Our Own Correspondent).

By Air Mail.

Mr. H. G. Wells arrived in Moscow in a Deruluft aeroplane on July 22nd accompanied by his son, George Philip Wells, who is a lecturer on zoology at the London University. They were met at the aerodrome by Umanski, chief of the press department of the Peoples' Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, M. Arosey, Chairman of Intourist, M. Michael Koltsov, M. I. Babel Turastsov-Rodionov and M. Novikov-Priboi, prominent Soviet writers, and by representatives of the press.

HIS SECOND VISIT

In an interview with representatives of the Press, Mr. H. G. Wells said that he had recently met the "brain trust" in Washington and had come to see Moscow while the impressions received in America were still fresh in his memory. He told a representative of the sound film trust that fourteen years ago he had visited Moscow and seen Lenin. The latter told him to return in ten years' time. Now fourteen years had passed and he had come on a second visit. He stated that he wished to study Soviet literature.

The arrival of the British author has been commented on in tones of great warmth by the Soviet press. While pointing out that the writer's outlook is non-Marxist, the newspapers note his friendly stand towards the Soviet Union and express the hope that his visit will bring him to a fuller appreciation of its achievement.

DREAMER.

Sergei Dinamov, the well-known critic of English and American literature, writes in "Pravda" that the reality of Soviet life will show this famous author of imaginative novel how the boldest of "fantastic plans" have transformed a backward nation into a leading industrial state. Dinamov recalls Well's visit to the Soviet Union in 1920, when he described the electrification scheme then sponsored by Lenin as "utopian," referring to Lenin as "the dreamer in the Kremlin."

Well's visit fourteen years ago is also recalled by "Rabochaya Moskva" which adds: "We know that Wells disagrees with Bolshevism on many other points, but unlike many other travellers from his camp he will not let himself be prejudiced. We do not think that this writer-propagandist will agree with the formula of an old English encyclopedia that the distinguishing mark of propaganda is indifference to truth. We know that H. G. Wells is far from being indifftrent to facts. The facts of Soviet life support the truth of socialism he will find."

"Za Kommunisticheskoe Prosveshohenie" the daily newspaper of the Education Commissariat, states that with the publication of "The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind," in 1932 Wells began to admit the achievements of the Soviet system. The newspaper mentions that Wells was recently elected to the International Anti-Fascist Committee and states that his visit is a fresh indication of the writer's growing interest in Soviet life.

A GOOD EUROPEAN.

The "Literaturnaya Gazeta" publishes a long critical appreciation of Wells, written by M. Levidov, a well-known authority on English literature. Levidov cal's Wells one of the last of the "good Europeans" of the 19th century, a worthy pupil of the English rationalist philosophers and a representative of the old British radical intelligentsia which included men like Robert Owen and William Morris. Crystallizing all that was best in capitalist culture Well's pre-war novels none the less revealed him as a trenchant critic of the capitalis' system. Well's, Levidov continues, thought that capitalism would be supplanted by a juster social order through peaceful action affected by an appeal to reason. The war dashed this hope and Wells, since then, has been foundering about in an attempt to find a way out. His literary work, covering the whole gamut of modern activity and thought, is permeated by the spirit of 19th century Liberalism. Were his extensive writings to be published in a single omnibus volume, no better title could be found for it than "The 19th Century and After," the name of the English magazine founded by Edward Knowles.

Levidov concludes with the hope that Wells' visit to the Soviet Union will lead him to reconsider the questions to which he has devoted his life. "And if he does so a new chapter will begin in the biography of this remarkable writer. Instead of "The 19th Century and After" we should have to call it "The Modern Age." "

Police Guard Burma Council Hall

54 MEMBERS URGE PRESIDENT TO RESIGN BY HANDING LETTER

RANGOON, August 11.

Consequent on yesterday's scenes in the Legislative Council a strong posse of civil and military police was posted this morning outside the Council Hall as a precautionary measure.

The Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Police were also present.

When the house resumed session the attendance of Burman members was very poor but they were in the lobbies.

On two occasions they participated in the voting and pressed to division two Government motions which were lost by heavy majorities.

Shortly before the adjournment of the House a letter under the signatures of 52 Burman members and two Indian members, Messrs. Ganga Singh and Tilla Mohamed Khan, urging the President to resign his office as they had no confidence in him, was handed over to the President through the Secretary to the Council. There was no disorder in the Council to-day.

It is understood that U Maung Gyi, U Kyaw Din, U Chit Hlaing and U Mya representatives of the four opposition groups, had an interview with the Governor this morning by invitation in connection with the situation as a sequel to the passing of the motion for the removal of the President and the Governor's decision on it.—A.P.

U. S. Treasury And Silver Certificates

DOMESTIC SILVER STOCKS TO BE ABSORBED FIRST

Large Foreign Buying Programme Afterwards

(Special to the "Bombay Chronicle"). NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The Treasury ordered issuance of silver certificates against 62 million ounces of free silver held prior to the approval of the Silver Purchase Act on the basis of 1-29 an ounce.

The issuance against later acquired silver is still on the basis of the cost price, but the eventual change in the statutory price of 1-29 is held to be likely.

It is believed that the Government would absorb domestic silver stocks in its monetary system before embarking on a large foreign buying programme.

SIKH CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

AMRITSAR, Aug. 10.

A joint meeting of the Election Sub-Committee of the Central Akali Dal and the Shiromani Malwa Khalsa Diwan was held at Moga during the week-end. Sardar Narain Singh Dhurkote was in the chair.

Applications from Sardar Harbans Singh, M.L.A., Sardar Gurbaksh Singh, Senior Vice-President of Ambala District Board, Tika Ardaman Singh of Baghria, Sardar Fateh Singh Rais of Sidhumal and S. Kartar Singh Diwan requesting that they should be nominated for the Lower Punjab Sikh seat in the Legislative Assembly were considered and it was decided that a sub-committee of 21 should recommend the name of one of the applicants by August 19.—United Press.

"AJMER INCIDENT" FILMED

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, August 9.

The Rajputana Films Ltd., recently opened at Ajmer, screened their first pictures at one of the Directors' dwelling-house.

One picture was of the thrilling Sethi Cup Football Final, and another was of Mahatma Gandhi, when he had recently come down to Aimer. In it were depicted the scenes of pandemonium when Swami Lalnath, the Sanatanist leader, was attacked for leading a black-flag demonstration and shouting slogans against the Mahatma and Swami Dayanand.

It will be recalled that this attack on Swami Lalnath occasioned Mahatma Gandhi's resolution to undergo a fast to expiate the "sin" of the Congress Volunteers in being responsible to some extent for the attack.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan, Shud. 2. 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 1. 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 10. 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.
High Water: 0-48, 13-14.
Low Water: 6-41, 19-26.

MONDAY, August 13

Results of M.Sc. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 15

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the contented man," by Rev. Ronald W. Scott, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Dr. T. C. Khandavala will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in English

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

A reception in honour of H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar will be given at Aiwani Rafat to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. The program, will include Dancing, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

To-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. after "Havan and Sandhya-vandan", Pandit Dwijendranath Siddhantha Shiromani will deliver a short lecture and answer the questions of the public.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A. F. (I) will play a select programme at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) (Weather permitting.)

BANDRA AND GANESHUTSAV.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. in the National Library Bandra Ghod Bunder Road, to elect the office-bearers of the Sarvajinik Ganeshotsava Mandal for the year 1934.

LECTURES ON QUORAN.

Under the auspices of Quoranic Society Prof. Zahooruddin will deliver a lecture on Quoran in Urdu to-day (Sunday) in the Anjumani Islam High School, Ground floor, at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

JYOTISH KARYALAYA.

"Under the auspices of Swayam Jyotish Karyalaya, Mr. V. G. Rajwade will deliver a public discourse on 'the Jeewan Mukta according to Dnyaneshwar to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Bhuwan, Plot No. 248, Matunga (G.I.P.)."

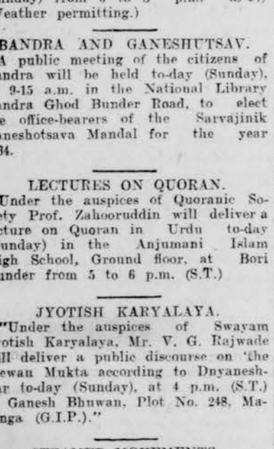
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Tamhoko Maru" left Singapore on August 10 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 21 via Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Hokushin Maru" left Colombo on August 9 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 13 afternoon.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the above Association there will be a meeting of the Andhras of Kalyan in the Association Hall at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), when prayers will be offered for the successful termination of Mahatmaji's fast and for the 'Bon Voyage' of Sjt. V. Ramadas Pantulu who left for England to represent India at the International Co-operative Conference to be held at London in September 1934.



DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY
FREDRIC MARCH
Surpasses his role of
Dr. JEKYLL & Mr. HYDE
TO-DAY 10 a.m.,
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
at
PATHE

STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Working Committee's Meeting

A meeting of the Working Committee of the I.S.P. Conference will be held in its Office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the letter written by Mahatma Gandhiji to Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth regarding his attitude towards the problems of States and the Programme of future work.

KARNATAKA SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Prof. W. D. Carter will deliver an Address on "Education in America" to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. in the premises of the Sangh, at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

"FRIENDS' WELFARE LEAGUE."

Under the auspices of "The Friends' Welfare League", Tarkatirth Raghunathshastri Kokaje will deliver a lecture on 'Dharmic Matabhedanche Rahasya', to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of 'Union Hight School' (Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon).

SOCIAL GATHERING.

A Social Gathering will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. M. Wakhankar will Entertain the audience with light music. The Managing Committee will be "At Home" on the occasion.

CATHOLIC HOUSING SOCIETY.

The newly erected Pavilion of St. Anthony's Homes Co-operative Society, Chembur, will be inaugurated and blessed to-day (Sunday), at 8-15 a.m. After the Blessing, a Solemn High Mass will be said in the Pavilion in honour of St. Anthony, Patron-Saint of the Housing Society.

MR. WARTY'S LECTURES.

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a series of four lectures on "Comparative Studies in Governments" at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. each Sunday commencing from 12th Aug. The first lecture will be on "Governments of England and France". The lectures are open to the public

ASSAGAO UNION

The Assagao Union will celebrate the St. Cajetan's Day to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) with solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. Rev. Fr. J. H. Alvares will preach at the Gospel. After the Mass Assagonenses will meet at the Instituo Luso Indiano Hall.

NEW KANARESE PRIMARY SCHOOL

The opening ceremony of a Kanarese Primary School at Worli, recently started by the Karnatak Association, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at 59, B.D.D. Chawls, Worli.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyebjee (Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee) will preside.

"GUJERATI HINDU STREE MANDAL" MALAD.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal Sjt. Manishanker Sastri of Santa Cruz will hold during the month of Shravan daily classes for women between 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. on Bhagwat Gita at the Panchnath Mahadev Dharmsala, Ghodbunder Road.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the medical profession having registrable qualifications residing or practising in the municipal limits of the North of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Gokhale Education Society's Ramchandra M. Bhat High School, Poibawdi, Parel to elect the Managing Committee for the 1st year.

PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING AT MALAD.

Under the auspices of Malad Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Malad will be held in the premises of New Anglo Vernacular Gujarathi School to-morrow (Monday) at 9 p.m. for offering prayers for the successful termination of Gandhiji fast. Sjt. Gakulbhai Bhat President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will address the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, a congregational prayer will be held in view of Mahatmaji's present fast to wish him long life, in Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). After the prayer, a public meeting will be held, when Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the President of the B.S.D. Congress Committee, will address the meeting.

FIVE CANDIDATES FROM AJMER

AJMER, (By Mail).

For the forthcoming Assembly elections there are five candidates in the field in this constituency: Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda, (the sitting member) Seth Bhag Chand, Mr. Magan Lal, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Ghulam Hussain, Advocate, and Mr. Mukat Bihari Lal, the Congress candidate. If attempts that are being made to persuade Dewan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda to withdraw succeed the Congress candidate has every chance of success.

Mr. Ghulam Hussain has expressed his willingness to stand on the Congress ticket provided the Parliamentary Board promised its full support, failing which he has stated that he will fight the issue on a communal basis.

The candidates are vigorously canvassing support.—A.P.

Sir John Anderson (centre), the Governor of Bengal, arrived on Saturdty morning in Bombay from Calcutta and left for England the same evening on a four-months' leave. Khan Bahadur Petigara C. I. D. Is to be seen on left.

To-Day's Elections

BOMBAY MUST GIVE THE LEAD

(By S. K. Patil.)

After all that has been said and written about avoiding, if possible, to-day's elections, Congress voters will be called upon to exercise their franchise. The citizens of Bombay can be confidently trusted to carry on the elections in a perfectly peaceful and also graceful manner.

I find from the list of candidates that there are two candidates contesting from Byculla Ward, who are still in jail for Civil Disobedience offences. These are Mr. P. A. Parab and Abdul Hamid. Voters of Byculla need not be reminded of the sacrifices they have made for the country's cause. I have no doubt that voters will recognise their obvious duty by these comrades and caste their votes in their favour.

If every candidate and every voter show a determined will to conclude the elections in a friendly spirit, and refuse to be provoked whatever may happen, I am confident nothing untoward will happen. Clean and successful elections in Bombay will give the right lead to the rest of the country. I am certain that the spirit of sportsmanship will be the key-note of our success.

30,000 Voters Will Go To The Polls

By to-night nearly thirty thousand Congressmen will have gone to the polls to record their votes for their favourites standing for election for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Very keen enthusiasm is being evinced towards the elections, and the importance has grown due to the "Khadi Clause" controversy.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ever Since Eve". Daily at 6-30 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Double Harness" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Just Imagine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Death Takes A Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"An all-cartoon programme. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Raja Shriyal" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna-Mandir" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. A religious service. 8-15 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. 9 p.m. London from Unusual Angles, a talk. 9-15 p.m. Time signal from Greenwich. Scotch Airs, gramophone records. 9-30 p.m. An organ recital, from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. 10-20 p.m. Concert by Callendar's Senior Band. 11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Indian programme. Bai Sunderbai. 11-30 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra.
5 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception satisfactory. 9 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. News in Hindi. J. L. Ranade. In Light Songs. 10-30 p.m. Close down

Mr. Shroff's Musical Concert, To-day

OPEN TO MUSIC LOVERS OF ALL CASTES

The annual musical concert organised by Mr. Framroze Dhanjishah Shroff, Principal of the the Parsi Music Institute, at Chira Bazaar, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m., at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when a programme of various "rag" and "raginis" will be presented, such as, "bibhas", "bhoopavi", "malkosh", "Sorath", "bihag", "bhiravi", "dhanashri", "pahadi", "kalingdo", and about a dozen others, including English pieces.

The function is open to all lovers of music, of any caste or creed. Tickets can be had at the C. J. Hall to-day.

Mr. Nanabhai T. Junglewala will preside on the occasion.

Bombay Cloth For Assam Relief

The Secretary, Assam Hindu Sabha Relief Committee, writes:—

I beg to acknowledge through your esteemed paper the receipt of two consignments of 237 and 352 pieces of cloths from Shrimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh of Bombay for distribution among the flood afflicted people of this district. The Hindu Sabha has been distributing cloths in the centres from the very beginning and appeals to the generous public to contribute their mite for the distressed people of this district.

Mr. Tairsee's Candidature

"Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Indian Merchants' Chamber constituency."

RESULTS OF G. D. A. EXAM.

Bombay Centre

The following are the results of the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination held in April, 1934:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION

V K Krishnan; K Nagaswami; C Krishnankutty Nair and M D Telang.

PASS.

A B Narasinh; N V Ambardekar; V P Ananthanarayanan; A D Yeshwant; G R Bal; A N Baxi; P G Bhagat; G M Bhat; V K Bhatt; P F Bhesania; K V Chakradeo; A N Chakravarty; K R Chavathe; V N Chokra; M C Chudawala; B S Dandekar; H J Dastur; S Datta; J J Daxini; F L D'Costa; B D Desai; C B Desai; M J Desai; N J Desai; K N Deshmukh; N B Dhume; K J Dhondy; M G Digamber; M D Dubash; M J Gadre; D S Gaitonde; M N Gandhi; S S Hattikudur; D Jacob; R S Jadhav; D J Jasavala; R C Javeri; P C C John; G S Joshi; N D Joshi; Y S Joshi; K V Kalghatgi; J H Kalyani; V V Kandalgaonkar; D N Kanga; G M Kapadia; C R Karia; V B Karmarkar; C L Khetkar; A G Kewalramaney; G T Khare; P P Krishna Iyer; C G Krishnaswami Naidu; V B Kirtane; B Krishnamurthi Rao; V Krishna Murthy; R. J. Lala; M. Sulakhan Singh; J B Master; R M Mehta; L A Meisheri; G V Mellegatti; G Minakshisundaram; N J Mistry; Isamuddin Muhammad; R R Naoroji; R Narayanier; N S Krishnan; H M Panthaky; G S Panthaky; P S Parsuram; N S Parikh C V Parekh; V G Patankar; M G Patel; V A Phadke; D R Pimpalkhare; G C Pradhan; F H Rabadi; Raghuvir Prasad; G B Rajguru; P Ramachandrarao; R Suryanarayana; C K Ramnath; S C Ray; D A Risbud; S F Rodrigues; B R C Roy; F Rozario; K V Sampat; P S Saptarshi; R P Sawkar; R M Shah; V M Shah; G N Shanbhag; V S Shetti; P K Shroff; S J Shukia; N Sreeniwas; C Subbarayudu; K N Subramania Aiyer; S G Venkatesh; G Suryanarayanan; S R Tamhane; V R Tare; P K Venkatachella Iyer; A M Wagh B V Warerkar; E Zuercher.

G.D.C.A. EXAMINATION.

V V Bapat; V P Bhole; A G A K Darudvale; V K Khare; N D Venkatrao; R S Patil; S K Ramrao; S C Walimbe; M W Warty; Amarnath Kapoor; A M Kureshi; and S L Talknait.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

"The Wiser Policy"

(By Air Mail.)

The "New Statesman and Nation" writes:—

"On a short range view the withdrawal of Pundit Malaviya and the orthodox Hindus who follow him from the National Congress Party is a misfortune for Indian nationalism. It means an atmosphere of dissension and dejection at the approaching elections for the Assembly, and a division in the popular parties when it meets. It has come about because Mr. Gandhi and the majority refuse to make an issue of the MacDonald Communal Award which, as all Hindus (with some justification) think, was partial to Moslems and other minorities in its allocation of seats. Mr. Gandhi will not fight on that issue, since he aims at making Congress an expression of Indian rather than of Hindu opinion, and hopes to increase its Moslem membership. On a long-range view, whatever may be the result at this election, this is certainly the wiser policy."

(Continued from column 7.)

enforce the Khadi clause, within a week when the Congress has been nearly blind to it during the last many years. If efforts are made to enforce it, I believe that corrupt practices on a large scale are bound to creep in. So after a due and thorough consideration of the question for four days, I have decided not to make the Khadi clause compulsory rather than to encourage untruth and corruption. As the president of "G" Ward, Dadar. I, therefore, announce to the voters in "G" Ward, that all those that have enlisted themselves before 31st July, 1934, will be allowed to vote on 12th August, 1934, without taking into consideration the Khadi restriction. Clear instructions have been accordingly issued to the Polling officers. I hope that this will satisfy all the candidates as well as voters and the elections will be carried out smoothly.

To-day's Congress Elections

'C' Ward

WITHDRAWALS FROM "C" WARD

The following are the candidates for the B.P.C.C. from "C" Ward:—

(1) Nandlal Vithaldas.
(2) Nagindas Master.
(3) Kanaiyalal Munshi.
(4) Jayant Dalal.
(5) Jethmal Narandas.
(6) Gajendranath Sharman.
(7) Ramniklal Choksi
(8) Chhotubhai B. Shah.
(9) Manilal Shetn.
(10) Ganpatishanker Desai
(11) Navroji Panthki.
(12) Motichand Kapadia.
(13) Manibhai Desai.
(14) K. K. Shah.
(15) Ratansi Jetha.
(15) Sunderdas Morarji.
(17) Keshav Talpade.
(18) Yusuf Meherally.
(19) Vrajlal Raichand
(20) Dr. Bhaskar Patel.
(21) Bimal Sharma.
(22) Smt. Manibai Chhabildas.

WITHDRAWN.

Sjts. Bhogilal Kampani, Bhanushanker, Yagnik and Lalji Asar have withdrawn their candidatures in favour of Ganpatishanker Desai.

'D' Ward

GIRGAUM CONGRESS ELECTION

Mr. P R Lele wishes it to be known that he is not withdrawing his candidature for a seat on the B.P.C.C. on behalf of Girgaum and begs the support of Girgaum Congressmen.

Mr. Rane Withdraws

Sjt. Ramrao Rane of Messrs. Rane Ltd., who was a candidate to the B.P.C.C. from Girgaum (D) Ward, has withdrawn his candidature with a view to avoid elections by friendly arrangements. He expects all Congressmen to vote for tried and seasoned workers.

'E' Ward

P. A. PARAB

Do Not Forget His Sacrifices

Mr. S. K. Patil writes:—

Sjt. P. A. Parab, who is still undergoing rigorous imprisonment for a period of 2½ years in Yeravda Central Prison for Civil Disobedience offence, is a candidate to the B.P.C.C. from Byculla (E) Ward. Mr. Parab is a tried Congress worker. He was with Babu Genu when the latter did the highest act of self-immolation. In his first imprisonment at Visapur jail, Mr. Parab escaped death by a hair's breadth when he had a second life after a virulent attack of typhoid. While yet recovering his shattered health, Mr. Parab rushed in again and got this heaviest sentence. It is the duty of Byculla Congressmen to elect him thereby showing their appreciation of his great sacrifices.

TYEB SHAIK'S APPEAL TO E WARD VOTERS

Mr. Tayab Shaik who is lying ill in the K. E. M. Hospital has issued the following appeal to the voters of E Ward Congress Committee:—

Since my release from the Yeravada Central Prison after undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment I have been lying ill. My illness prevents me from approaching the voters personally and incapacitates me even from attending the polling booth. I trust the voters will kindly excuse me for the same.

I am standing as a labour candidate to voice the workers' point of view within the Congress. I appeal to the rank and file of the Congress to vote for me and to return me to the B. P. C. C. I trust, the E Ward Congress members, will register their votes in my favour in sufficient numbers to return me to the B.P.C.C.

LABOUR CANDIDATES FOR B.P.C.C.

Messrs. Tayab Sheik and Lalji Pendse are contesting the ensuing B.P.C.C. elections from the E and D Wards respectively. They are standing as labour candidates and will if elected voice the working class point of view within the Congress ranks.

Messrs. Shaik and Pendse appeal of all the voters of their respective wards and especially to the workers, petty traders, artisans, students and such other elements amongst the voters to cast their votes in their favour and to elect them to the B.P.C.C.

'F' Ward

DEORUKHKAR FOR B. P. C. C.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, prominent Harijan worker, is contesting the B. P. C. C. elections from the F Ward. He is the only Harijan candidate in that ward.—A. P.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CANDIDATES.

The names of Messrs. Jinabhai P. Joshi and M. V. Kulkarni were omitted by inadvertance from the list of the candidates contesting the B.P.C.C. elections from the 'F' Ward. Their symbols are "plough" and "lantern" respectively.

"F" WARD CANDIDATES WITHDRAWALS

The following three candidats from 'F' Ward have withdrawn their candidature:—

R. A. Mhatre (in favour of Mr. L. V. Kondaye).
M. G. Mhatre (in favour of Mr. J. P. Joshi).
Shanker Y. Masurkar (in favour of Mr. M. V. Kulkarni.)

'G' Ward

FOUR CANDIDATES WITHDRAW

B. P. C. C. Elections From "G" Ward

Out of 36 candidates 4 have withdrawn. The following 32 are contesting to-day's B.P.C.C. election from 'G" Ward:—

(1) B N Ambardekar.
(2) B N Taralkar.
(3) Dagadoo Ramchandra Pujse.
(4) D D Bakre.
(5) G B Wadgaonkar
(6) G N Pansare.
(7) G J Shah.
(8) G S Kanthi.
(9) G G Tavade
(10) I S Patel.
(11) Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
(12) J R Deo.
(13) K K Menon.
(14) K J Shah.
(15) Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha.
(16) M J Fernandez.
(17) M R Kabadi
(18) M B Angrekar.
(19) N N Menon.
(20) N D Kamat.
(21) Niranjan Sharma Ajit.
(22) Ravaji Devakaran.
(23) Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar.
(24) S G Tavade.
(25) T R Narwane.
(26) V R Dighe.
(27) V B Patki.
(28) V G Tavade.
(29) V M Nagwekar.
(30) V G Tavade.
(31) Y G Patil.
(32) Y V Risbud.

Polling Stations:—(1) Dadar Dhuru Hall.
(2) Chawda Bhuvan Library, Room, L. Hardinge Road.
(3) Beryl Building, 1st floor, Opp. B.B. and C.I. Work Shop.

Polling Time:—8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Polling Officers:—(1) Mr. D. B. Gupte, (2) Sjt. G. J. Patel, (3) Sjt. M. R. Subhedar.

"G" WARD ELECTION

Dadar President Defies Khaddar Clause

Mr. T. R. Narvane, President, "G" Ward District Congress Committee writes.—

Since there has been much discussion in paper during the last week, about the Khadi restriction at the time of the B.P.C.C. election. I want to make clear the procedure in our Ward. I think that whatever the propaganda it is quite impossible to

(Continued in Col. 5)

YOUR ENGLISH

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In scores of cases you will find that successful people have attained social, financial and political fame by reason of their power to express their thoughts clearly, concisely and forcefully. The correct, intelligent use of words makes your advancement more certain and rapid. They represent the key to financial promotion, social advancement, political leadership, a wider life.

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The Tutorial Institute
Edward Park Road, Delhi, 33.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Wake Up Olympic Associations Of India

(By J. C. MAITRA).

On Friday last I dwelt at considerable length on the results of the British Empire athletics held in London during the last week. My readers may remember that at the end of the Far-Eastern Olympics held at Manila in the Philippine Islands, I placed before them their results in great detail. My object in doing so was to draw their pointed attention as to the standard achieved by the various countries participating in these sports and how each nation was striving to go ahead of the others, and how India lagged behind in this race for supremacy.

DEPLORABLE BACKWARDNESS OF INDIA.

In commenting on the deplorable backwardness of India, I had to criticise severely those who had shouldered the responsibilities of spreading the cult of athletics and of giving every facility to the aspiring athletes to reach their highest form and to prove their mettle in the outside world, and thereby raise India in the estimation of the world. I have great respect for the pioneers, who took the initiative in this direction. The Y.M.C.A. ranks high in this category. It was for this reason that I made a direct charge against this institution for its apparent inactivity.

LATE SIR DORAB TATA'S INTEREST.

I believe, it was through their efforts that the late Sir Dorab J. Tata was persuaded to take an active interest in the formation of the Bombay Olympic Association. In the early part of its career, the Olympic Association played a splendid part in constructive activities. But during the last few years little has been heard of the Association and its work. Looking to the high speed with which the other nations of the world are advancing, I feel that we are criminally neglecting our duties and responsibilities as a nation.

NO DEARTH OF TALENT.

There is no dearth of talent in the country. In fact, there is plenty of metal ready to be moulded and fashioned into the best-finished product. There must be somebody to give them the proper training and guidance. Isn't it a shame that a city like Bombay, which takes pride in calling herself the "urbs prima in Indis," does not possess a track worth the name? It is time the Olympic Association took the matter in hand and made earnest and energetic efforts to remove these long-felt wants.

SOME PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS.

The Punjab Olympic Association under the inspiring and zealous guidance of its Secretary Mr. G.D. Sondhi, has been doing a lot in the matter of Athletic Sports. The Calcutta University, I am told, has been spending nearly two lakhs of rupees annually for the physical development of the students in its charge. My friend Mr. S. M. Hadi has been showing considerable activity in the Hyderabad State, since he became its Director of Physical Education. These are praiseworthy efforts.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION.

But there is an apparent lack of co-ordination between different provincial organisations, if they are at all existing in the majority of them. Because of their inactivity and want of co-operation through a living all-India association, athletics have been able to make much headway in India as a whole. It is, therefore, necessary to revive all the existing Olympic Associations and form new ones where they are absent. Link them all to the All-India Olympic Association and make joint efforts to reach the goal.

ACQUATICS—

INDIANS TOTALLY ABSENT.

While there were a few Indians who took part in the Empire Athletics, there were none at all in the acquatic competitions. It was not that we have not any body worthy enough to participate in them. We have plenty, in fact, who might have shone much better than those who took part in the athletics. But in this branch of Sport, nobody came forward with a purse to meet his own expenses, at least partly, as in the case of the athletes. The result was in the sphere where Indians are particularly strong, India went unrepresented.

P.K. GHOSE, THE WORLD-RECORD-BREAKER.

In this connection it is worthy of mention that what time Indians were making a poor show of themselves in London, an Indian was creating a world-record at home. Of course, I refer to the endurance swimming of P. K. Ghose, who remained in water for 57 hours in a handcuffed state. He holds the other world-record in endurance swimming of 72 hours still unchallenged. Had he been sent to England, he would surely have brought honours to this country. There are others, who could have won further laurels. But a great chance has been missed.

ORGANISATION FOR ACQUATIC SPORTS NECESSARY.

As in the case of athletic sports acquatics also need a powerful organisation to carry out a comprehensive schemes of competitions on provincial and all-India basis. It is a pity that Bombay lacks a suitable swimming pool for staging big events. Some time ago, I had suggested in the Press that the unfilled portion in the Back-Bay Reclamation, opposite the Back-Bay Baths might be well utilized for this purpose. It is an ideal place for a thing like this. But it need a big lay-out.

A BIG SWIMMING POOL NEEDED.

A friend had informed me at the time that he was working out the scheme. I have not heard of it any more. I only hope that he has not given up the idea. The pity of it all is that Bombay is very slow in taking up a new idea. That is just what anybody would call "Bania-like." Well, that is what has made Bombay what it is, I suppose, However, I would like my friends to look at what the Englishmen—though such a small community—have achieved. The Breach Candy Baths are a standing reminder to the Indians of their inferior and helpless position.

REMOVE ALL OBSTACLES.

It is, therefore, incumbent on all Indians to stamp out this inferiority complex from the minds of all and strain every nerve to remove all impediments from the path of progress. We can raise our position and status in the estimation of the world to the farthest limit, if we only will it and strive for it. We have already shown our prowess, skill and intelligence in different branches of human knowledge and also sport. I have every confidence in our genius and ability to reach the high est rank. Will it not, therefore, be suicidal to remain inactive and quiet at this stage while others are forging ahead?

Kolhapur Maharajah's Birthday Double At Poona

Dillon Rides Fine Race On Follow Me In Ascot Plate

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

Capital racing was enjoyed at Poona on Saturday, and backers for once had the satisfaction of seeing six favourites score in a card of nine events. Drizzling rain set in an hour before the proceedings began and continued till the end of the afternoon. The course was again on the heavy side, making the timings about 8 seconds slower than usual.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur celebrated his birthday with a double, Talwinhin and Vortex carrying the orange livery to victory in the two divisions of the Satara Plate. Whiteside and Dillon registered doubles, both riding with fine dash for their respective patrons.

It was hard to say who had won Div I of the Satara Plate until the numbers went up, so close and exciting was the struggle between Talwihin and Legion of Honour. Sayonira who made the pace hot must be borne in mind for a sprint race. Another thrilling tussle was seen in Div. II of the Satara Plate where Vortex just held off Dahes by a head

Messrs. McElligot and Bolton's filly Tolerate spreadeagled the opposition in the Elphinston Plate (Div. II) for which she was soundly supported. Silver Salmon and Bismarck II followed her home without troubling her in the least. Moti Koh shied at the barrier and was left badly.

SANGUINE LEADS ALL THE WAY.

Only six starters faced the barrier in the Patiala Plate, which was captured by Sanguine ridden by Meekings. The son of Quarryman jumped out in front and was never caught again.

A poor lot contested the Egerton Handicap which fell to Solomon's Seal, the favourite. Belford attempted to make a race of it with the son of Abbot's Trace but he was much superior at the weights.

DILLON IN FORM.

Dillon rode a fine finish on Follow Me to win the Ascot Plate. Second last away he worked up in resolute fashion to repel the late challenge of Corcy, who was travelling fast at the finish.

Abundance jumped out first in Div. I of the Elphinston Plate and managed to retain the advantage from Cavern, who put in a late run near home.

The much improved Karam Allah trounced a big troop in the Lohagaon Plate with great ease. Unlucky Vershan again found one better, but will soon make amends.

GOOD CATERING.

Messrs. Brandon's had to cater for about 200 people in the First and Second Class Special, and as usual the service was very efficient. Mr. E. Singanporia, who was in charge of the arrangements did his best to please diners. The menu both at lunch and dinner was highly appreciated.

1st Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE SATARA PLATE (Division I)—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400 and third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

W.A. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties:—Winners after 31st October 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7lbs; twice 12-lbs; oftener 16lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TALWIHIN 8-4, Obaid .. 1
Mr. Ayub Asad's LEGION OF HONOUR 8-6, Jabar 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MAL AL-LAH 9-0, Evans 3
Mr. Sorab Khan's Mint Master 8-10, Kasim Hassan 4

Won by short head, 4 lengths and 1 length.

Time 2mins. and 12-2|5 secs.

Not run: Fetouh al Khair 8-7; Adnan 7-13 and Dolfuss 7-13.

Favourite Talwihin.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 10; and Rs. 7, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 13 for places.

2nd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE SATARA PLATE (Division II)—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400 and third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

W. A. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7lbs; twice 12-lbs, oftener 16lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VORTEX 7-13, Whiteside ... 1
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's DAHES 8-7, Selby 2
Mr. A. Lookmanji's MHERAB 9-0, Mansi Suleman 3
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Kanda 8-6, Dillon 4

Won by head, 3 lengths and 4 lengths.

Time 2 mins. 14-1|5 secs.

Not run: Red Flower 8-6.

Favourite: Kanda.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

3rd Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE (Division II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Messrs. G. McElligott & P. D. Bolton's TOLERATE 9-4, Raffael 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER SALMON 7-7, J. O'Neil 2
Mr. W. Evans' BISMARK II 8-7, Evans 3
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen 8-1, Hardinge 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths short head.

Time 1 min. 33-4|5 secs.

Not run: Uicaro 9-4 and Hero Worship 8-4.

Favourite Tolerate.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

The Tote paid for win Rs. 13; and Rs. 8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

4th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE PATIALA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 250.

A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's SANGUINE 7-7, Meekings 1
Mr. K.S.R. Swamy's TOUTE DE SUITE 9-4, Northmore ... 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's HONEYSUCKLE 8-4, M. Hoyt 3
Mr. G. B. Ghorpade's Malaya 7-6, Little 4

Won by 3|4 length, 6 lengths and 1 length.

Time 1 min. 51 secs.

Not run: Chanson 7-13; and Cheer Up 7-0.

Favourite Toute de Suite.

The Tote paid for win Rs. 52-8; Rs. 9-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

5th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 250.

A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Messrs. M. C. Patel and N. E. Raymond's SOLOMON'S SEAL 8-10, Dillon 1
Miss V. Parker's BELFORD 8-12, Thompson 2
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 8-10, Hardinge 3
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Meredian 8-6, Jabar 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 3 lengths and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time 2 mins. 16-3|5 secs.

All ran.

Favourite Solomon's Seal.

The Tote paid for win Rs. 12-8; Rs. 6-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

6th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100 and third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's FOLLOW ME 8-1, Dillon 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's CORCY 8-5, Stead 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FOUR KINGS 8-4, Obaid 3
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan 8-3, Mitchell 4

Won by 1|2 length, a neck and one length.

Time 1 min. 47-3|5 secs.

Favourite Follow Me.

Not run: Heremia 8-7.

The Tote paid for win Rs. 26, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.).

7th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE (Division I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharapa of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE, 9-0, Selby 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN, 9-4, Obaid 2
Mr. Kelso's ARTHUR, 7-13, Marrable 3
Mr. A. Hoyt's JACKMORE, 8-7 M. Hoyt 4

Won by neck; 5 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 35-2|5 secs.

Not Run:—Golden Trail 7-7.

Favourite: Abundance.

The tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

8th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLAH, 8-2, Whitside 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burro's VERSHAN, 8-13, Selby 2
Mr. D D. Ghista's BULBUL HAZAR, 7-4, (carr. 7-5) Mitchell 3
Mr Syed Esmail's TENNYSON, 7-9, Marrable 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths; 5 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Not Run: Sarsam 8-4, Al Hamil 9-4.

Favourite: Karam Allah.

Time: 1 min. 58 secs.

The Tote paid Rs 15-8 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

"WE ARE PROUD OF YOU"

Bombay Welcomes Indian Soccer Tourists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A warm welcome was accorded to the South African Indian soccer tourists, who returned this morning per s.s. "Taira".

Prominent among those present were Mr. Watson, Secretary, Western India Football Association, Mr. S. C. Mojumdar, President of the Indian Football League, and Mr. U. C. Dutt.

"You have more than upheld the Indians' honour abroad. We are proud of you", stated Mr. S. C. Mojumdar in receiving Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, the Manager and party on board the steamer.

The tourists are putting up with Mr. Mojumdar and are leaving to-night for their respective stations.—United Press.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND

English Football Association To Consider Proposal

CALCUTTA, August 11.

The "Star of India's" London representative, who suggested in the course of an interview with Sir Frederick Wall, Secretary of English Football Association, that a team of Indian players be invited to visit England during King's Silver Jubilee celebrations next summer has received the following reply:—

"I am only in a position to say that mere such request made to us by the Indian Football Association, I am sure that it would receive very careful consideration by my council."—United Press.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The following are results of the football matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians 4 Queens Park 2.
Ayr 2; Clyde 3
Celtic 3; Kilmarnock 1.
Dundee 3; Albion 2.
Dunfermline 1; Rangers 7.
Falkirk 0; Hearts 2.
Hibernians 3; Hamilton 1.
Motherwell 4; Queen of South 0.
Partrick 2; Aberdeen 1.
St. Mirren 1; St. Johnstone 1.—Reuter's Special.

Sourendra Mohan Ghose arrested in connection with the Lebong outrage was discharged on Saturday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta but was re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

OTTAWA COMMITTEE AT WORK

Considers Meek's Report On Preferences

SIMLA, August 11.

The Ottawa Committee elected by the Assembly, met to-day under the Chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore and it is believed they considered generally, Doctor Meek's report on the Working of the Ottawa preferences.

It is understood that the Committee was of the opinion with reference to the export of rice from India, that preference that India enjoyed in the Empire Market worked favourably.—United Press.

INDO-AFRICAN RECIPROCAL TRADE?

Union Govt. Commissioner's Mission

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Mr. A. T. Brennan, South African Government Trade Commissioner in Batavia, who is on a visit to India arrived in Calcutta from Singapore.

The object of the visit is to make an economic survey of British India, Burma and Ceylon, for ascertaining the extent, and possibilities of developing reciprocal trade between India and South Africa. If the Union Government, said he, to a press representative, are satisfied with the result of his inquiry, they may appoint Trade Commissioners of their own in India and other countries in Far East.—United Press.

382 C. D. PRISONERS STILL IN JAIL

Over 4,000 Released Last Year

SIMLA, August 11.

The total number of Civil Disobedience Prisoners undergoing imprisonment at the end of July, 1934 is 382, recording a decline of 365 prisoners as compared with figures at the end of the previous month.

Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces show decreases of 209, 78, 51 and 14 respectively.

The total number of prisoners at the end of July last year, was 4,704. Thus 4,322 have been released during the past year.—United Press.

HEAVY RAINS AND VIRELENT WINDS

Stormy Weather In Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 11.

Stormy weather is prevalent since this evening. Heavy rain squalls are falling and there are no signs of abatement. Agricultural operations have been hindered to some extent on account of heavy rains.

Branches of trees have been ripped off in certain places by strong winds. The sea is very rough.—A. P.

Dislocation On B. N. Ry.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Nainpur, B. N. Railway, wires under date August 11:—

Due to heavy rain and flood the line between Koolaroo and Palaroo and between Bhoma and Seoni, B. O. C., is blocked for passage of trains from 6/15 a.m. of Aug. 10. The 153 down from Nainpur of yesterday is cancelled and No. 404 up is held up at Seoni.

It is expected that the road between Koolaroo and Palaroo will be repaired by 11 hours and the transhipment of passengers will then be arranged between Bhoma and Seoni. The block between Bhoma and Seoni is expected to be removed by 18 hours of date.—A. P.

Beriberi Epidemic In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Beriberi has broken in an epidemic form in Northern section of the city.

Several cases ended fatally, while some persons are attacked by the disease are lying in hospital. As some cases occurred among the medical students residing in the hostel attached to Carmichael Medical College, the authorities of the College closed 3 senior classes for one month.—United Press.

Two Bengali youths who escaped from village internment in Dinajpur were re-arrested on Saturday at Dinajpur.—A.P.

The death has occurred of Saktipada Chakravartty, Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta Police, at Calcutta.—A.P.

CEYLON MERCHANTS & QUOTA SYSTEM

Memorial To Govt. Protesting Against Customs Notification

COLOMBO, Aug. 10.

The Ceylon Merchants' Association has sent a memorial to the Governor protesting against the hardships caused by the Customs notification issued in connection with the new quota system.

The memorial states that "the petitioners are very greatly perturbed to find from notifications posted at the Customs premises that permission is to be granted for the admission to Ceylon of regulated textiles in excess of the quotas fixed for the period ending on December 31 of this year only if such textiles have been ordered and paid for May 7, 1934"

In conclusion the memorial says that the petitioners are confident that the extension to them of the very reasonable relief for which they humbly ask will remove from the quota system some of the features which now render it unpopular and objectionable.—United Press.

FRENCH WOMAN'S RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MARSEILLES, Aug. 11.

French airwoman Helene Boucher established women's world speed record, flying 440.877 kilometres per hour, over a three kilometres course. This figure is official.

GONDAL CHIEF'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

BARODA, Aug. 11.

Elaborate preparations are in progress to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Maharaja Shri Bhagwat Singhji of Gondal.

It will begin on August 28. It will be collaborated with the publication of the book, "The Maker of Modern Gondal." Gondal has good roads, telephonic connections, spacious educational buildings and many other things. The income of the state has increased from 14 lakhs rupees in 1854 to 73 lakhs in 1932.

In 1932, about 26 lakhs were spent on public works.—United Press.

EMPIRE GAMES BOXING RESULTS

England Wins Three Events Out Of Four

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Following are the results of the boxing finals Empire Games Wembley:—

Bantam-weight: Ryan (England) defeated Barnes (Wales) on points.

Heavy-weight:—Floyd (England) knocked out Van Rensburg (South Africa) first round.

Light-weight:—Cook (Australia) defeated Taylor (Wales) on points.

Middle-weight:—Shawyer (England) defeated Wadsworth (Canada) on points.—Reuter's Special.

RAIN MARS CRICKET

(Special Cable.)

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 10.

Owing to rain there was no play before lunch in the match between Warwickshire and Australians, to-day.

YORKS SKITTLED OUT

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Leicester bowlers seized the chance afforded by the rain-affected wicket and sensationally defeated the Yorkshire for the first time in 23 years. Requiring 120 runs to win this morning, Yorks were skittled out b Smiths' fast mediums in a thrilling game.

At the Oval Surrey requiring 118 to win lost six wickets for 43 runs. Bumping the ball from Smith, the Middlesex fast-bowler, struck Winlaw over the eye and latter resumed batting heavily bandaged. Then Smith struck Brooks on the neck.

Hopwood fighting to regain the test honours, maintained a good length and his slow lefts skittled out Derby. His final figures were 25 point 4. 7, 588.

Glamorgan made a plucky reply to Gloucester's mammoth total. Turnbull, their captain, was at the wickets for 150 minutes in the course of which he hit one six and nine fours. Davies played a solid innings. He took 265 minutes to reach his individual century.—Reuter's Special.

Baroda Police And "Sutta Khel"

BARODA, Aug. 11.

The police in Baroda State are vigorously in putting out the evil of "Sutta Khel" gambling.

They are discovering the keepers of gambling houses as well as the gamers.—United Press.

U. S. Resumes Talks With Foreign Countries

International Conference May Be Held To Discuss Financial Stabilization

LONDON, Aug. 11.

"The Daily Telegraph's" Washington correspondent understands that as a sequel to the silver proclamation, the Administration is to resume unofficial talks with foreign countries with a view to bring about an early assembly of an International Conference to discuss financial stabilisation, the chief aim being an agreement on stabilised standard of monetary value of both gold and silver.

The Washington correspondent of "The Times" also foreshadows an eventual summoning of an international monetary conference and says that in the meanwhile the probable statutory gold content of dollar will soon be again reduced by a presidential decree.—Reuter.

BREACH OF OTTAWA

Lancashire Now Up Against Australian Cotton Duties

LONDON, August 10.

A strong protest against new Australian duties on certain classes of cotton yarn and piecegoods is being made by the Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organisations of Manchester, drawing the attention of the Board of Trade to the prohibitive character of the duties, some of which amount to 100 per cent. and more upon the value of the goods.

The Committee declares that this is a breach of the Ottawa Agreement with Australia whereby the Commonwealth Government undertook to protect only those industries which had a reasonable prospects success.

Industries which require duties of 100 per cent. cannot be regarded as complying with this provision.—Reuter's Special.

36 KILLED IN U. S. HEATWAVE

Cloudbursts Give Relief To Several Parts Of Country

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

A new heatwave which swept the Middle West and Southern States during the last few days, causing at least 36 deaths, has been broken over a wide area by cloudbursts in Colorado, Nebraska, Indiana and Kentukcy and scattered showers elsewhere, but still there is no relief in Kansas and Missouri.

The deathroll owing to the heatwave has been swollen by casualties due to torrential rains including four girls being drowned at Denver, Colorado, when floods swept them off a footbridge and down the Canyon.—Reuter.

CONFRONTED WITH MANY PROBLEMS

Roosevelt Returns To White House To Face Crowd Of Troubles

WASHINGTON, August 10.

President Roosevelt returned to the White House after a journey across Continent.

He is now confronted with a variety of urgent problems including drought, tariffs, unemployment, Government finances, monetary problems and preparations for the Naval Conference.—Reuter.

"ONLY KHADDAR AND NO SWADESHI"

Congressmen Submit To Rules And Withdraw Resignations

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 9.

A meeting of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee was held last night at 9 p.m. at Mr. Maganbhai Patel's place to discuss the resignations received by the President of the Executive Committee as per circular issued by the President to tender resignations, if not in a position to stick up to the rules of the Constitution of the All-India Congress Committee and a resolution drafted by Mr. Chandulal D. Shah the member of the Poona Cantonment authority, mentioning "that the permission should be granted to the Executive Members to put on Swadeshi clothes when they are not on Congress mission," supported by one of the Executive members.

The said resolution was thoroughly discussed and opposed by other executive members. By the overwhelming majority it was thrown away, and the executive body followed strictly the Constitutional rules laid down by the A.I.C.C. members having understood the necessity of such rules, all withdrew their resignations and promised to put on khaddar habitually.

RASPUTIN FILM AGREEMENT

Future Litigation Against Producers To Be Ended Throughout World

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

An Agreement has been announced between the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer interests and representatives of Princess Youssoupoff disposing of future libel and litigation in connection with the future showing of the Rasputin film.

The Agreement provides that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer shall not appeal to the House of Lords, action for damages pending before the Supreme Court of New York County be withdrawn and all future litigation against the producers, distributors and exhibitors be ended throughout the world.

A statement will be inserted in the film to the effect that the part of Natasha to which the Princess took exception is fictional.

INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO JAPAN

RUGBY, August 10.

The Federation of British Industries has decided to send an Industrial Mission, consisting of Lord Barnby, Sir Charles Seligman, Messrs. Guy Locock and Julian Piggot to Manchukuo to study conditions there. The members will also pay a short visit to Japan.—B.O.W.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN PANAMA

PANAMA, Aug. 10.

An earthquake shock occurred in the city causing a crack in the Canal Administration buildings, Balboa Heights.

No damage has been caused to canal.—Reuter.

WIDOW'S CHARGE AGAINST POLICE

AMRITSAR, Aug. 11.

Basant Kaur, widow of Narain Singh of village Serai Amanat Khan, police station Gherinde, has sent an application to the Punjab Government making serious allegations against the conduct and negligence of duty on the part of the police.

It is alleged by her in the course of her application, that her house was looted on July 10 last, at the point of a gun and other weapons by about a dozen persons of her own village in broad daylight and she was deprived of Rs. 1,000 in cash and jewellery worth Rs. 1,200 and pronotes of Rs. 500, but the police had failed to do anything in the matter.—United Press.

Karachi.—The "United Press" reliably understands that the Karachi Light Horse Troop is to disappear now. Orders for its disbandment have been received from Army Headquarters.—United Press.

AIRMEN ABANDON FLIGHT

Attempt On Long Distance Record Foiled By Bad Weather

RUGBY, Aug. 10.

Captain James Ayling and Captain Leonard Reid, two British air men, who landed at Heston, Middlesex, last night, after flying 3,500 miles from Canada in 31 hours, had to abandon their attempt on long-distance flight record due to frequent trouble with their carburetters when flying over the Atlantic.

They encountered very bad weather with fog and clouds and this condition lasted so long that they flew blindfolded for 8 hours.

In an attempt to find clear weather they found that the carburetters had frozen over and closed. The result was that instead of a petrol consumption of ten-gallons per hour, they were using about 18 gallons per hour.

Although they left Canada with 600 gallons and there was about 200 gallons left when they reached England, they realised that this quantity was insufficient to enable them to break the long-distance record and so they decided to land at Heston.

Their aeroplane, which was De Havilland Dragon, with two Gipsy Major engines, originally belonged to the Mollisons couple, and was flown by them from east to west across the Atlantic. As it is not equipped with wireless, the airmen's arrival at Heston was quite unexpected. Captain Reid, however, was soon greeted there by his mother, Lady Reid, widow of Sir William Reid of Newfoundland.

Captain Ayling is the son of Sir William Ayling, who was High Court Judge in Madras until 1924, when he retired.—B.O.W.

ON HUNGER-STRIKE FOR 50 DAYS!

Prisoner's Health Causes Grave Anxiety

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Mr. T. Prakasam, member of the Congress Parliamentary Board has received a wire from Coimbatore that one Ramananda Choudhury accused in the Madras Conspiracy Case who is undergoing imprisonment in the Coimbatore jail has gone on hunger-strike for the last 50 days.

It is understood his health is causing anxiety.—United Press.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR HINDENBURG

RUGBY, August 10.

A memorial service for President Hindenburg was held at the German Lutheran Church, London to-day. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, travelled to London from Scotland especially to attend the service and is returning there again, to-day.

The War Office, Air Ministry and other departments of State were also represented, and there was a large attendance of the members of Diplomatic Corps and of German residents in London.—B.O.W.

"ABSOLUTE UNDERSTANDING"

But No Intimation of Decision About King For Austria

BUDAPEST, Aug. 10.

The "meeting ended in absolute understanding."

This is the only statement issued after the meeting of Schuschnigg with Premier Gomboes at which it had been suggested the question of the accession of the Archduke Otto to the Throne of Austria or a Union of Austria at Hungary under a Hapsburg King might be discussed.

Schuschnigg who flew here from Vienna returned by air immediately after the meeting.—Reuter.

HUGE DAMAGE OF ALGERIAN RIOTS

CONSTANTINE (Algeria), Aug. 10.

Damage amounting to £750,000 was caused by the riots last week.

The Streets of the town are still littered with loot from Jewish shops.

143 persons were arrested and he charged theft, incendiarism, assault, rebellion or murder.—Reuter.

RUGBY, August 10.

The prime Minister and Miss Isobel MacDonald reached Saint John's, Newfoundland, on Thursday night on H.M.S. Dragon.—B.O.W.

"DEAD" MAN FOUND ALIVE!

Reappearance Of Missing Visitor Causes Sensation In Gaya

PATNA, Aug. 9.

There was a great sensation at Gaya when Babu Jodhya Prasad, an old man of 70, father of Dr. Kesho Prasad, who has been sent to Andamans, subsequent to his conviction in the Gaya Conspiracy case, was found one fine morning in his house at Gaya, as it was widely believed that he had committed suicide about fortnight ago at Patna.

It may be recalled that the old man came to Patna as a visitor to a relative of his and the next morning after his arrival he was found missing, although he intimated to his relatives that he was going to take bath in the Ganges.

In the meantime some letters addressed to his wife and son saying that he was going to end his life by drowning as he was unable to bear the separation from his only son Kesho Prasad were found by his bed side. The Police were informed of this and they were engaged in tracing out the dead body of the old man uptil the other day when they were informed by the Gaya Police that he has returned alive and been living in his own house there.—United Press.

HUNGER STRIKE IN FYZABAD JAIL

Conspiracy Case Prisoner Given Solitary Confinement

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

News has received here that Mr. Subimal Kumar Roy, a "B" Class prisoner of the Benares Conspiracy Case now undergoing imprisonment in the Fyzabad District Jail is on hunger-strike since 30th July, 1934. He has been given solitary imprisonment and bar-fetters for one month.

It is learnt that the trouble is due to the insistence on the part of the Jail authorities to lock him in cells even during night time though uptil he was allowed to sleep in the corridor.

Messrs. Sheoraj and Balraj "B" class prisoners of Hardoi shooting case have also been fettered and awarded one months solitary confinement.—United Press.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI ARRESTED

Charge Of Sedition

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

As a sequel to the series of lectures delivered at the Lucknow Railwaymen's Union Moulana Azad Sobhani was arrested at Gonda under Section 124A on Tuesday and brought to Lucknow to stand his trial.

He is lodged in the District jail and a bail application has been moved to-day in the City Magistrate's Court by Chowdhury Khalliyuzaman for his release.—United Press.

ALLEGED DESERTER ARRESTED

Escaped From Cell 7 Months Ago By Sawing Off Iron Bars

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

Private P. Castleman, an alleged deserter from the Buffs regiment now stationed at Maymyo, was arrested by the Police last night at the Government Workhouse near the Rangoon Central Jail.

It is reported that seven months ago while serving military sentence, he succeeded in sawing off the iron bars of the window of his cell and escaped. Recently Castleman was sent by the Court of the District Magistrate to the Jail Workhouse.—A. P.

CINEMA THEATRES WORTHY

(Continued from page 11)

ever, and should, where possible, be given careful consideration.

BACK STAGE TREATMENT

Proper backstage treatment is an important consideration in most theatres particularly those which have been designed with large stages to accommodate theatrical presentations. Complete separation of the backstage volume from the auditorium proper is frequently required in such cases to insure against any increase in reverberation caused by reflections of sound energy from within this area. In theatres with small stages it is generally desirable to install an efficient form of acoustic treatment behind the horns.

The importance of using efficiently upholstered seats cannot be too strongly emphasized since the variation in absorption due to a change in the number of persons in the audience is principally dependent upon this factor. For the most satisfactory results this should be a minimum variation. The use of non-upholstered seats should therefore be avoided. There such inefficient seats are used and replacement is not economically possible it is generally preferable to concentrate at least a part of the required acoustic treatment on the ceiling surface.

When installing treatment on wall surfaces, it is preferable to carry it down within approximately four feet above the floor if this can be accomplished without seriously interfering with the decorative scheme. This low wall treatment is in many cases of equal importance to the treatment of other sections of the surfaces since it is effective in reducing sound reflections in the vicinity of the audience.

A number of modern innovations such as air conditioning and cooling plants, special machinery for cleaning the house by means of suction Automatic ticket issuing machines, etc are now part and parcel of all up-to-date theatres.

DUTY OF INDIAN ARCHITECTS

In conclusion I may say a few words about the ultra modern designs such as you must have seen in Germany. These designs although quite attractive in their own surroundings, I personally think would not do for India. By this I do not mean that you should not adopt everything that is modern. What I would like to see is a modern theatre containing every modern idea and yet in its general lay out conveying something really Indian. Each country has its own traditions and I am sure you can design a theatre which should recreate everything that is best and most beautiful in Indian Architecture and yet be essentially modern in every other respect.

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Don't forget to take the kiddies too.
Don't forget to take the kiddies too.

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi-II

WHILE THE HEBREW PROPHETS PROTESTED AGAINST THE LAWLESS ACTS OF TYRANTS AND PRIESTS, THOSE OF THE EAST STRUGGLED AGAINST THE IGNORANCE OF MAN, LITTLE CARING FOR THE BUNGLING GROUPS OF NATIONS AND MEN.

(By PROSCOS)

(The following is the second of the series of the articles on the subject of "The History of Human Protest," of which the first appeared in our issue of Sunday last)

The first Hebrew prophet of importance was Amos (760 B.C.), a shepherd of Tekoa. He was born in one of those prosperous times (the Israelites had just taken Damascus) which were left to the Jews when conquest and pestilence were not driving them from land to land. Prosperous days had produced the prosperous rich, the small peasant-proprietors were replaced by the rich landowners who worked their lands with serfs and slaves. There was corruption in the judiciary, and commercial immorality was staining the business life of the Jews. The rich were spending their time in criminal luxury and debauchery, and the voice of Amos was raised to protest against these growing forces of demoralisation.

"I hate, I despise your feasts", he cried, "and I will take no delight in your solemn assemblies. Yea, though you offer me your burnt offerings and meal offerings, I will not accept them; neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts. Take thou away from me the noise of songs; for I will not hear the melody of thy voils. But let judgment roll down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." He warned that nations that will tolerate such vice amidst them will perish, but the just inhabitants of the land will live "to build the waste cities and inhabit them;.....plant vineyards, and drink the vine thereof; make gardens, and eat the fruit of them." The main theme of his protest was a cry for justice, justice for the toilers and the parasites that thrived on them.

HOSEA

The prophecy of Amos was coming true and in less than a quarter of a century the fortunes of the Isrealites were on the decline. The main cause of demoralisation was the corruption of the priestly order. Hosea (about 730 B.C.) revolted against the sins of the synagogues. It is said that his faithful wife was led into wrong doing by a priest of one of the synagogues, and this aroused his wrath and he began to denounce the dark spots in the servants of Jehova. He foretold the fall of Israel because of the faithlessness of those robed priests, who had forgotten their divine calling, and were living tainted lives of selfishness and sin. One day Jehova shall betroth Israel unto him, "in righteousness, in judgment, in loving kindness, in mercies and in faithfulness," he prophesied.

ISAIHA

Then followed the days of the rise of Assyria and the power of Babylon. Isaiha (730-700 B.C.) was born to witness the fall of Samaria and the march of Sargon. He was the son of Amoz, a rich courtier and a man of much influence. The aristocracy of the Jews had continued to exist, as it always does, in the midst of the ebbing glory of the Israelites. Isaiha saw through the filmy greatness of these Mediterranean Empires as they fell like grass, mowed down by the sword of the conquering nomads. And yet the rich exploited the poor peasants and artisans to create their tainted fortunes.

"Ye have eaten up the vineyards" he told the rich, "the spoil of the poor is in your houses. What mean ye that ye beat my people to pieces and grind the faces of the poor?... Woe into them who join house to house, that join field to field till there be no place, they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth." He addressed the rulers of Sodom and the people of Gomorrah and cried "When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine; yea when ye make many prayers I will not hear; your hands are full of blood." He found the worship of the people to be hollow, and he enjoined that service should replace the burning of incense, and the offerings of the ram.

Like his predecessors he foretold the fall of Israel, and he asked the rulers of the people and the synagogues, "And what will ye do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation which shall come from far? to whom will ye flee for help? and where will ye leave your glory? without me they shall bow down under the prisoners, and they shall fall under the slain. For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still." Though he predicted the fall of Israel, he had before him the vision of a great dawn of peace when "the captives shall build the cities" and when nations will "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks." But behind the prediction of a fall, and the hope of a land of peace was his clarion call to the people of his land, a call which rings today in other lands:

"Go through, go through the gates;
Prepare ye the way of the people!
Lift up a standard to the peoples!"

The voices of Amos, Hosia and Isaiah echoed through the lands of Israel through the mouths of Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Deutro-Isaiah for a century more. The prophets of Israel spoke always to their chosen people, they lived in the land of Canaan and no other land they knew, and hence their message lacked a world appeal. Theirs was a mere voice of protest, their mere hope was an ethico-religious Utopia under the protection of the great Jehova. It was left to men in other lands of comparative peace to proclaim new messages to all mankind.

THE EAST

Whilst the lands of the Mediterranean were seething with wars, and Assyria, Samaria, Egypt and the tribes of the Israel were dreaming of Empires, a comparative peace spread over the lands further East, in China and in India. The prophets of these Eastern lands were not born in the midst of the turmoil of Empires and Revolutions. They were amongst people who lived in a highly organised tribal stage, where already the chief had become the king, the wise guardian of the traditions of his people. He may have been somewhat like the Judges of the Israel tribes, the chosen wise man of the land.

ZARATHUSHTRA.

Perhaps the first of these was Zarathushtra (1000 B.C.?), an Aryan who perhaps belonged to one of the tribes which lived on the steppes of Central Asia. Little is known of his place or date of birth, or his nationality; but he preached a religion which was certainly much in advance of the times in which he lived. His was perhaps a protest against the power of Ahriman, the power of Evil, and he stood for Ahurmuzd, the power of Good. Like Karl Marx, he seems to have believed in this theory of the theses and its ante-theses, but on a different scale and in more spiritual spheres. True to the pagan times in which he lived, he gave the simple "mantra" of Manashni, Gavashni, Kunashni (pure thought, pure word, pure deed) to conquer against the evil Ahriman in the present world. In his religion we find physical purity extolled to the extent that the religion almost tends to become a part of modern bacteriology. But the early purity of the religion dwindled as it lapsed into the later cult of Mithraism, to emerge with elaborate and complex rites into Mazdiasnism. It was the Sassanid Ardeshir I who adopted Zoroastrianism as the official religion of Persia, and it is not difficult to find that the religion preaches loyalty to the king, and devotion to the country. Perhaps Zorathushtra only knew the wise old tribal chief, for had he known the kings who ruled for greed and power, slaving men, his teachings would have been different.

CHINA

Early China, under the Shan and the Chow dynasties, consisted of a number of independent city States in the Tarim basin in the North, and the Hwang-Ho and the Yang-tse-Kiang valleys in the South till Shi-Hwang-Ti built the Chinese Empire. Feudalism entered China, and a common script, a common religion, and a common enemy—the Hunas, united the Northern and the Southern country. There was a feudal aristocracy in China; but there was not that cruelty and slavery of the type we saw in Babylon and Egypt. Perhaps in Asia, the poor man has always gone through a slow process of imperceptible torture, where he always lived on the verge of starvation, doing his duty by his master with a religious devotion, blinded by his all-prevailing ignorance. So in this China the founder of Taoism-Lao Tse or Li Erh (604 B.C.)—was born. Lao was a recorder in a court library, and he established a religion of reason and virtue, where all action was without motive, "without a striving and a crying". The East was for Reason. The light of his intellect was to lead man through the tangles of life

CONFUCIUS

After half a century after Lao Tse, was born the Prophet of China, Confucius, a native of Lu, and the son of a military man. At twenty-two he started a school and began to teach. Then he wandered in China in search of a model king, who would rule according to his wisdom. His religion was a guide to behaviour and conduct, it was almost a super-formalism. His simple teaching was "Let the ruler be ruler, the minister be minister, the father the father, the son the son", let each man be a model of perfection, performing his alloted duties in the position and condition in which he found himself. "Riches and honour are what men desire", he said, "but if they attain to them by improper ways, they should not continue to hold them. Poverty and low estate are what men dislike; but if they are brought to such condition by improper ways, they should not feel shame for it".

He did not speak against the feudalism of his time; but his hatred for autocracy is told in an interesting story. One day he was walking through a forest with his disciple. He found a woman crying in the wilderness, and he asked her the cause of her sorrow. The woman replied that her husband, son and brother were killed by a tiger. "Then why do you live in these jungles?" asked Confucious. "Because here is no oppression of kings", the woman replied. Then Confucius remarked to his disciple, "Listen, the ferocity of a tiger, is preferred to the autocracy of kings."

Some centuries later came Mencius when the feudal system had decayed and China was being destroyed by seven warring Princes. Mencius too started in search of a model king. He was a very practical man, and he left behind him definite ideas of a good government under a wise ruler. He wanted a king who would care for the welfare of the people, who would abolish game laws, tax lightly, who would drain and irrigate lands, educate the people, and give freedom of trade and commerce. He was perhaps the first Free Trader.

The teachings of both Confucius and Mencius got tangled with the mass of rituals of the earlier Taoism and later Buddhism; but these two men remain even at the present day moulding the destinies of present day China. Perhaps to-day they are more an obstacle than a help to China's future progress.

GAUTAMA BUDDHA

When Confucius was wandering in China, there was born in India a Prince, who was to be perhaps the greatest of all the prophets. At the time when he was born, India may have been a land of peace, where the aborigines were still the masters of the land. Here and there, there was a landlord Prince who passed his time looking after the welfare of his people, and hunting and romancing in the palaces. It was not amidst the thunder of wars, and the cries of agony of slaves that we hear the voice of wisdom of the Prophet Gautama.

When Cyrus the Great was planning his champaign against Babylon, there was born in the royal family of the Sakya clan, a Prince, Siddhartha Gautama. He passed his youth amidst luxury and wealth, when a sudden divine discontent siezed his soul. His was not a protest against tyrants, but his heart bled then he saw death, disease and age stalking the world. Renouncing his home, wife and child, he donned the yellow robe and wandered in search of security and peace. He went to a hermitage, where some monks lived in caves, and discussed with them the web and confusion of mortal life. But he was not satisfied with the mirage of penance and renunciation. He found the mortification of flesh and his fastings of little avail before the cry of his soul for eternal bliss.

In deep meditation he at last found the way. He found in selfishness, in the desire for personal immortality and the desire for prosperity and wealth, the seeds of human misery. And he found in his Eightfold Path (the Aryan Path) of right views, right aspirations, right memory, right speech, right conduct, right living, right mindfulness and right ecstacy the way to Nirvana. Buddha struggled against the then weakly developed caste system, but he struggled in vain against orthodox Brahminism. After his death, the verile selfishness and ritualism of the caste-conscious Brahmin swept the great teachings of Gautama out of India, to be carried as mere idols through the monasteries of Tibet, to the graveyard of decayed religions, China. There the Buddhistic monasticism blended in strange harmony with Taoism and Confucianism.

The Hebrew prophets awoke to the misery, injustice and disorder in life. This chaos they found to be due to the lawless acts of tyrants and priests, and they found salvation in all men serving and subduing themselves to the one God Jehova.

The prophets of the East were prophets of peace and wisdom. Theirs was a mute protest against the ignorance of men. For the first time a voice was heard which spoke to all mankind. The spear of thought was levelled against the stupid boundaries of races and nations. The individual was the centre of the word. Buddha showed him the path of salvation. He cared little for the bungling groups of nations and men.

JUSTICE

(By Walter Crane, English Artist and Socialist)

THE TOUCH OF THE SOIL

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Our friend Mr. Alef Ghia, who goes about sad these days, is a B.A., Bar-at-Law. He is telling everybody he meets that life is sad, to think is to suffer. He has not had many opportunities of appearing before the Judges, he can be almost labelled briefless, but that is not his main grievance. For the last few years he has lost his moorings. He was happy in the calm complaisances of foreign literature and values. There was happiness in Bond Street, "Punch," Burne-Jones, Pictures of English Mansions, Landseer, Tennyson and even Wells and Shaw, and Joyce and the Sitwells and Walter de la Mare. The world was his home and the striped trousers and the stiff collar had sustained his exotic values. He pronounced Calcutta with a peculiar Anglicised flourish, and Allahabad was pronounced Allah-bed He was happy, snobbish, dangerously innocent. He took tea in Meadows Street. As the briefs did not pour like rains last week, he whiled his time in the usual way—in the bar library, in the corridors of the High Court, in melancholy forlorn pedestrian exercises, walking back to his home in the evenings. In the morning he came by the bus.

FOREIGNER IN HIS OWN LAND

There was conflict between himself and the environment, between all these well-set people round about him and his own anaemic self—a sensitive, differentiated and differentiating unit, whose mind and soul were imbued with different assimilations and ideals. An English-speaking school, and an English-speaking college, and then again a college in England, had made him what he was—something which would not fit anywhere, not even in his own homeland. He was beginning to realise that he was not tuned for the times and for the needs of his homeland. He was a foreigner in his own land. Meadow Street was not India; the bus-ride and then to his home, to his walls and furniture and pale Anglicized automatons like himself, moving to no particular ideals, had made his life vacant of any mission or purpose. All his finer sensibilities—and they were many—were utilised in decorative and superficial activities in art or literature. His college enthusiasms over Shelley and Byron were not dead. He still thought of Shelley's Skylark while birds sang in his garden, and on dear old Wordsworth with his sweet soothing philosophy of silence and peace, when oceans of wisdom and thought were at his door.

But his hinterland these days was changing. Home, Sweet Home, did not mean England, but India—that the meadows, rivers and shades, rendered immortal in his favourite poets, were little spots of English land, that what he spoke and wrote and read was foreign, that Mr. Galsworthy was not describing his colleagues of the court, nor the brokers in white clothes, who took tea with him, nor the alpacaed solicitors who gave him one of his half-dozzen briefs. They needed to be caught and immortalised in the pages of Indian authors writing in their mother tongues. He saw his library mangled—the Forsythes were too, too far, and Dickens and Thackeray did not write about Bombay snobs. There was the material lying before him, spread out in the streets. He felt he was divorced by his education, he felt he was blind, without religion and without language.

He could hardly read or write his vernacular decently. His religion was a habit, a thing of mere repetitions of unknown formulae which he had almost forgotten. The Rationalist Press Association publications had considerably marred his faith. The logical facilities of modern science and Darwin had made him a kind of a materialist. God or Ahura Mazda, or Allah, or Brahma, were mere words, they had not that reverent content for him, which they have for more religious minds. They had not the dynamic potency of drawing him out of his existence, his day which was like a pale picture of Western life. In snug rooms and flats surrounded by modern comforts, he went through the whole cataclysm and tragedy of human history in a foreign language, between one breakfast and another. He went through the book with a calm equability of temperament, and with a trained legal mind, atrophied of all emotions.

A NEW VISION

But now he was conscious of twilight, his vision was warped, it was all wrong. The men around were alive, whereas he was dead. He felt he had a mechanical box in his cranium and not a human brain—he was an automaton who spoke a different tongue, he was an exile in Atlantis, he was a mere spectator, though an Indian, of a political, social, literary upheaval. Here were men around him talking a living tongue of their homes, which had grown out of their joys and sorrows, perfumed with their flowers, and mellowed by the solace of their women, tongues which have their roots in soil and religion, the tongues of their sagas, chastened by Gandhi and Tilak, sublimated by their poets. The vernaculars were coming into their own. Of course, he, with his mental make-up, thought of Petrarch and Luther and Chaucer, and the translation of the Bible and the great adventure of renaissance of the 15th and 16th centuries in Europe.

That won't do! He must be human, he must be natural, not that such historical information was a crime, but he must know the West as Gandhi knows it, he must understand his environment in order to be a living citizen of his country. Unfortunate circum-

(Continued in Col. 5)

(Continued from column 7)

stances had gripped his mind from the cradle and had anglicized it. He saw the terrible tradegy of his incongruency to his neighbours. There was integrity in his make-up and love of truth and it seemed as if he was now coming out of placid pools of conceit. Historical upheavels beyond his control had forged him and his brain-box. He remembered his dear old Professors and wondered if they knew or realised to what end they were educating him and his comrades. He saw that there was not only Macaulay, but more mundane factors working in the education policy of the government. Shelley was an anarchist, but that beautiful ineffectual angel had flapped his wings in his "note books" and was shelved. There was no "clutch" in Indian education.

He bought a Gujarati magazine. Alas! It was Greek. He looked at the pictures. He was not tuned to catch its message. He went to see some of the classic Marathi dramas. He could have as well gone to a Jugo-Slavian theatre. Here was a tradition of life and song and manners, habits and ideals which had a hoary past, not only on the stage, but they were in the people around him. It was obvious that in order to be himself, to be alive, his home, language, manners, ideals must undergo a considerable change.

Men are not happy. How could they be? Only the nights know the secret and those distant stars. We live and move to some purpose. He saw that he could only feel the human touch of his neighbour the day he would wed his feet to the soil—not only on the asphalt roads of Bombay, not only on India's sacred sands where the waters kiss the land, but in deep furrowed lanes of her villages, in the sactuaries of temples and mosques, in the valleys between hills where the people live.

LOST HIS WIFE IN GAMBLE!

House-keeper Charged With Deception

For losing his wife in a gambling game, after he had first lost his entire fortune, and then substituting his 17-year-old sister-in-law for her, Ladislaus Krupensky, a Warsaw boarding house-keeper, is now facing a prison sentence of form eight to ten years.

Krupensky, who had a passion for gambling, lost his entire fortune to another player, who was apparently a card sharper, just over a year ago. Hoping to make good his losses, he staked his wife against the entire sum involved and lost her as well.

Following a belated return home to his boarding-house, Krupensky informed his wife of what had happened, and between them they hatched out a scheme whereby his wife's sister, aged 17, should replace her. The card sharper, not knowing Mrs. Krupensky by sight, accepted her sister in good faith and lived with her, more or less happily, for nearly a year.

After a while, however, the winner began to treat the girl so badly that the neighbours noticed it and reported to the police, who made investigations leading to the arrest of Krupensky, his wife and the winning player. The three principals are now in jail here.

HELP TO FLOOD STRICKEN ASSAM

Ramkrishna Mission's Appeal For Funds To Carry On Relief Work

Swami Sambuddhananda, Ramkrishna Mission Relief Camp Nowgong, Assam, wires from Nowgong under date Nowgong, August 8:—

The Ramkrishna Mission distributed 586 maunds, 17 seers of rice and 550 pieces of new cloth to 3921 recipients of 1349 destitute families of 64 devasted villages upto August, 3. Constant heavy showers are making the rivers maintain the same level and add to the sufferers of the distressed people.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

While we thankfully acknowledge the Railway receipt from Mrs. Amrit Kaur for a parcel of cloth, we appeal to the generous public for funds to carry on works to a successful finish. Any contribution to the President Belurmath P. O. (Howrah) or the local Ramkrishna Mission or here will be most thankfully acknowledged.

'His Master's Voice'
New Records
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August 1934
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GET A COPY OF THE LIST OF GUJRATI, MARATHI, URDU, TAMIL & TELEGU RECORDS FOR AUGUST FROM ANY OF OUR AUTHORISED & CERTIFICATED DEALERS OR WRITE TO:—
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28, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Mayor And Aldermen Under Lock-up

Irish Demonstrators Take Possession Of Municipal Council Chamber

Amazing scenes, including the locking in the Council Chamber of the Mayor (Ald. Jink) and nineteen members, and their subsequent release by Gardai, were witnessed at the meeting of Sligo Corporation (in mail week), says the "Irish Press."

When the first item of the agenda, dealing with the allocation of a housing contract, was decided by the casting vote of Ald. Jinks, there was a wild outbreak of cheers and groans from a large crowd gathered at the Council Chamber barrier.

The interrupters took no notice of repeated appeals by the members for order, and the Mayor left the chair, declaring the meeting adjourned.

The gallery loudly protested at this action, and through a storm of jeers and boohs could be heard uncomplimentary remarks addressed to the members.

Clr. Keighron protested against the adjournment, shouting: "We were sent here to speak and we are going to speak."

This was greeted with loud cheering and cries of "Get on with the work," Do something for the unemployed," and "We want a Commissioner."

Councillor O'Connell—It's quite impossible to carry on in this uproar.

Councillor Keighron—We will carry on. It's all very well for you to talk. What about the men who have nothing?

SPECIAL MEETING

The Acting Clerk said the Mayor had already adjourned the meeting.

A requisition was then drafted by Councillor M. Hughes for a special meeting on Friday to continue the agenda, and this having been signed by the necessary number of members, was declared agreed to by the Mayor.

At this juncture some members of the crowd shouting, "We will hold the meeting ourselves," came into the Council Chamber and seated themselves in the chairs vacated by the members. As the Alderman and Councillors prepared to leave the room "they found themselves unable to do so, as the crowd, still yelling at the top of their voices, completely blocked the exit."

The key of the door in the meantime was transferred to the outside by some person who locked the members, the press and public into the room. The densely-packed chamber then became a scene of wild excitement, during which "The Red Flag," "John Brown's Body" and "The Last Round Up" were loudly sung.

FREED BY GARDAI

After half an hour of utter confusion and chaos, Mr. Bradshaw, Acting Clerk, telephoned for the Gardai, and a few minutes later a Sergeant and four Gardai who came on the scene, secured the key of the door, ejected the public and liberated the members and the press.

MUSSOLINI WORKS AS FARM LABOURER

For several hours Signor Mussolini forgot the cares of State and participated as a peasant among peasants in threshing corn raised in the province of Littoria. The threshing symbolically celebrates the redemption of the Pontine Marshes from the thraldom of malaria. The Duce laboured under the fierce sun—the shade temperature was 94 degrees, on top of a huge threshing machine into which with his own hands, he introduced bale after bale of corn till about 70 bushels had flowed out of the machine into sacks. For his work Signor Mussolini received the standard agricultural pay-one shilling and eleven pence, which represents 8–1|2d. per hour for three hours, less 2d. old age and accident insurance; less a half-penny contribution to the Fascist Syndicate of Agricultural Workers.
Photo Shows: Signor Mussolini working among the peasants on the threshing machine.

Australian Girl Claims To Be King's Cousin

"Miss Fitz-George" Says Her Father Was Son Of Duke Of Cambridge

Miss Pansy Caroline Fitz-George, who works in a gown shop in Sydney, Australia, declares she is a cousin of King George.

She arrived in Sydney a few weeks ago from New Zealand to work at a modest salary.

Miss Fitz-George, who uses her mother's surname and is known as "Pat" Reid, declares that her father, Frank Augustus Fitz-George, was the son of Frederick Fitz-George, the second Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army until he retired in 1895, says the "Sunday Express."

TWO DOCUMENTS

She possesses her own birth certificate and the marriage certificate of her parents.

It shows that the marriage took place at St. George's Church, Thames, New Zealand, on April 25, 1908, when Frank Augustus Fitz-George, gentleman, aged thirty-nine, married Lilian Esher Whitehead, spinster, aged twenty-four, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

Giving particulars of his parents, the bridegroom stated that his father was "Frederick George, Field-Marshal, British Army."

Frederic and George were actually two of the names of the second Duke of Cambridge, and he was a field-marshal in the British Army.

NOT CORROBORATED

Her father is dead. Her mother, who has married again, is living in New Zealand.

She secured the certificates of marriage and birth from the Registrar-General's office in New Zealand.

She believes that her grandfather was the Duke of Cambridge, who outraged tradition by marrying Miss Fairbrother, an actress, against the wishes of Queen Victoria, who never recognised the marriage.

Although Miss FitzGeorge may be making her claim in good faith, it is not corroborated by official records.

Story Of Chinese Renaissance

Dr. Hu Shih Interprets His Country's Ideals To The West

It is easy for China to acquire the civilization of the West,' a Chinese scholar once wrote, "but it is very difficult to master its barbarism. Yet I suppose we must first master this barbarism before we can feel at home in this new civilization."

Interpretation of the barbarism of the West to the civilization of the East, and the reverse, is sorely needed. Probably no man alive to-day is better able to provide such interpretation than Dr. Hu Shih, the author of "The Chinese Renaissance: The Haskell Lectures, 1933," who by the way, is almost as interesting as his subject, observes a reviewer in the "New York Times Magazine."

Dr. Hu Shih came to the United States at the age of 19 to study Western science at Cornell University, and stayed to take his degree in literature in philosophy. In 1915, after a year of graduate study, he went to Columbia, where he wrote his doctor's thesis on "The Development of Logical Methods in Ancient China." A leader in the literary emancipation of new China, and Professor of Philosophy and dean of the department of English literature of the government University at Peiping, he is highly esteemed by both Chinese and foreigners.

His latest book contains much in little. He has suggested a whole history of China in 110 pages. Actually it is a valuable study of cultural trends in modern China, and will probably do much for international understanding.

"What pessimistice observers have lamented as the collapse of Chinese civilization," says Dr. Hu, "is exactly the necessary undermining and erosion without which there could not have been the rejuvenation of an old civilization. Slowly, quietly, but unmistakably, the Chinese Renaissance is becoming a reality."

The literary renassance, which Dr. Hu initiated, was a movement of protest against traditional culture led by scholars who thoroughly steeped in the intellectual heritage of their race, were still able to appraise it with the critical eye of modern historical methodology. Under the old system of governmental examinations Chinese intellectual life had become a sort of "literary gymnastics". The fresh outlook on life and society produced by modern scholarship demanded a new language and literature. There had been other Chinese renaisances, from the "first," connected with the rise of the poets in the T'ang dynasty, down to the "fourth," which was a revolt against the rational philosophy of Sung and Ming dynasties and introduced a new technique in classical research. The renaissance of 1917 differed from previous revivals in that it was fully conscious of its historical mission.

For centuries China had been using a dead language, ceremonious and stylized, as its literary vehicle. There were men like Dr. Hu however, who from boyhood had loved the great Chinese novels written in the native tongue and set a high value on their lowly medium "I found that every new from every innovation in literature" says Dr. Hu, "had come never from the imitative classical writers of the upper classes, but always from the unlettered class of the countryside, the village inn, and the market-place." The pedantic attitude had been, "I know the classical language must not be discarded, but I cannot tell why." Dr. Hu showed why it should not be kept. While a student at Ithaca he announced his conviction that the future literature of China should be written in the peihua, or living language. He did not realize that he was ushering in a new epoch.

For years China had resisted "modern" influences, while her neighbour, Japan, had undergone strenuous Westernization. China has always established its own patterns of intellectual life, however. While Greek philosophers delved into the mysteries of mathematics and mechanics, Chhinese sages devoted themselves to ethics and politics, literary pursuits or contemplation. Their powers of observation were great, but not until the seventeenth century did the Chinese develop a working scientific method. The pholosopher Wang Yang-ming tells an amusing tale:

The great philoshoper Chu told us to investigate all things in nature. Have you ever tried it? I have tried it. My friend Mr. Chien and I decided to practice what the great philosopher has taught us to do. We decided to begin with an inquiry into the "reasons" of the bamboo in my courtyard. Mr. Chien sat by the bamboo and began his investigation. He sat there three days and three nights and gained no insight into it. Then I myself took his place and sat there seven days and seven nights. I was terribly exhausted, but the tree refused to reveal any of its reasons. So in the end we concluded that we were probably not qualified to become philosophers, since we had not the ability to investigate the reason of things.

Now all that is changed. Science is eagerly studied, and the modern Chinese probably holds with that Mr. Wu who declared that "the moral life of mankind has greatly improved with the advancement of science and technology, and that man has never achieved a moral life anywhere or at any other time in history which can be proved to be higher than that of the age of science and its machines."

LOVER "AXES" HIS SWEETHEART

Finds Letter Planning Elopement With Another

Walking into Marylebone-lane police station, Harry Tuffney, thirty-six, a motor mechanic, is alleged to have confessed that he had killed his sweetheart and had tried to take his own life by gas poisoning, says "The People."

Officer who went to 75, Star-st., found Edith Kate Longshaw, twenty-eight, a waitress, dead. A blood-stained chopper lay under the bed.

When Tuffney was remanded on a charge of murder at Marylebone Police Court, it was stated that he and the woman were devoted to each other.

Two letters it was stated, were found in Tuffney's possession.

In one he stated that he had intended to marry the girl, but had found a letter in her bedroom saying that she was going to run away with another man, and, sooner than any other man should have her, he had killed her.

"I murdered the girl, and that is the end of it," he was alleged to have said to the police. "I suffer for it. I have had my revenge!"

It was stated that the chopper found in the room had been purchased on the evening before the tragedy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, with whom the couple had been staying, told the magistrate that they had been on friendly and affectionate terms.

She had never heard them quarrel.

British Law Helps To Break-up Homes

Ban On Reporting Of Evidence Has Harmful Effect

"Secret divorces are helping to bring about the break-up of the marriage system in Britain and the enormous increase in the number of decrees since the passing of the Secrecy Act is causing the greatest possible apprehension."

In these words a well-known West End solicitor described to "The People" the serious position which has been brought about by the ban on the reporting of evidence in divorce cases.

"I know," the solicitor continued, "that several of our judges incline to the view that the Act has actually made the situation worse instead of bettering it.

"Taking London alone, petitions for the first three Law Terms show the huge figure of 2,899—more than 60 over those of the same period last year.

"And these figures are still mounting!

"I know that already this year there have been heard in the courts numerous cases in which the evidence has been of so startling a nature that the parties concerned would probably never have taken action had the old system of publicity still prevailed.

"It is certain that the cloak of publicity still prevailed.

"It is certain that the cloak of secrecy has encouraged hundreds of men and women, who would not otherwise have dreamt of revealing their private lives in the courts, to file petitions.

"Nobody could speak with greater authority than the former president of the Divorce Division, Lord Merrivale, and he has stated publicly that one of the greatest deterrents to misconduct is the healthy light of publicity.

"There are rumours that the Government is watching the situation closely, with a view to a possible change in the laws dealing with the publication of divorce reports.

"The view of many leading lawyers is that while secrecy is a splendid thing in cases of blackmail and similar things. It has proved to be most dangerous where divorce is concerned.

"The number of decrees granted in 1913 in England and Wales was 557; and in 1926, the year of the passing of the Act, the figures had risen to 2,622!

"In the next year they had climbed to 3,190, and in 1928 they were 4,018.

"These figures speak for themselves."

An Englishman who knew no language but his own had lost his way in Rome. In his perplexity it occurred to him to write the name of his hotel in large letters on his card and hand it to the first benign-looking individual he met.

An Italian thus accosted turned, and with the charming manners of his race, accompanied the perturbed Englishman for about twenty minutes in silence until they reached the hotel designated. Then the tourist poured out voluble thanks in the only language at his command.

The Italian looked at him in amazement, then remarked in perfect English: "I thought you were deaf and dumb!"

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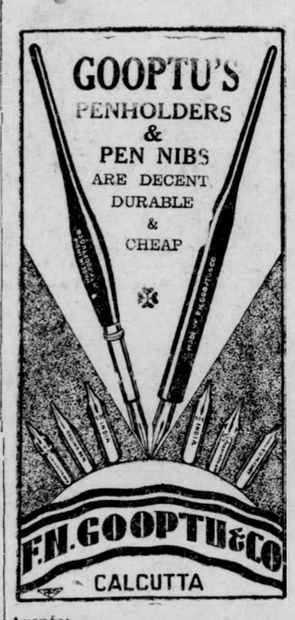

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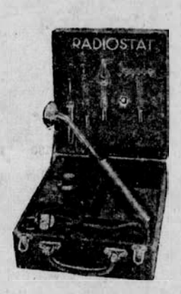

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

SHELLEY

SHELLEY BY RUTH BAILEY: GREAT LIVES. (Duckworth: Henrietta Street, London.)

This is an age of omnibus editions and handy reprints of the classics, of self-educators, of Baedakers which guide you in foreign lands and of biographies compact and interesting for a busy age, which has no time for leisurely perambulations into big tomes and embellished manuscripts. Cheap handy editions which you can read while in a bus or in an electric train with your one leg on somebody's shoes are in demand. The biography of Shelley in Great Lives series is very readable and interesting. It is not a prose song like that of Francis Thomson, where that great poet has interpreted Shelley in some of the noblest prose stanzas in English language. Miss Ruth Bailey's life will not tax even the most enthusiastic of Shelley's admirers nor make him lose his destination in bus or train. With extraordinary economy of enthusiasm the story runs from the days of his birth, school days and Harriet Grove and Hogg's friendship and "The Necessity of Atheism" till the 18th July when Trelawney came back with the news, "All was over; all was quiet now; they had been found washed on shore." We find Miss Bailey's life dominated by his love affairs, his elopement and marriage with the unfortunate Harriet and Hogg's treachery. It is a biography where emotions are atrophied and the poet's ringlets sheared, where we see much more of Shelley as a son, lover, father, friend, banker and obliging son-in-law to that extraordinary man Mary Godwin's father, the author of political justice, whose enthusiasms for benevolence were limited to mere words.

Shelley as a continental tourist leaves an unfortunte impression on one's minds. He is not free from those sad limitations that we associate with the rank and file of hide-bound Britishers in the continental cities. It sounds blasphemous to compare the author of Prometheus with the average "flannelled fool," to use one of Mr. Kipling's vulgar expressions, who "airs" his Britishisms on the Continent, but he seems to curse and swear and fume at Continental inns and persons like any flag-waiving suburban Englishwoman whom look sends out by scores for a prescribed period.

We see him with Byron that poet and voluptuary in various places on the continent in deep conversations, with Mary Shelley listening. In these days they would have conversed for the radio, of course with notes. In Miss Bailey's biography Shelley's wings are burdened now and again with dusty details of money and scandal and prejudices. But life's limitations and the burden of the flesh sat light on him. He had moments, he says himself, "of almost supernatural elevation of spirit, "the wind, the light, the air, the smell of a flower affects me with violent emotions." In the realms of pure poetry and cold thought and of spirits, children of light and imagination he wandered. He was not burdened, nor his wings cloyed by the luxury of words. He was in intimate contact with the very stuff of spirit. He was not a mere sprite—he had also tremendous zeal for life. England's small streets and smaller ways could not make him happy. Though he pined for his country in foreign lands, and longed to return he knew he was moulded to tread alone. He was a Child of Light.

R. V.

Some Gujarati Books

"JIVAN PRAKASH"—By Sarodi.

"Sarodi" belongs to the small band of young Muslim writers who have girded up their loins to serve the literature of their mother tongue, i.e. Gujarati, to the best of their ability. Jivan Prakash is an instance of the very good way in which their self-imposed task is being accomplished by them. Written in almost faultless Gujarati, these seven stories throw a lucid but at the same time clear light (Prakash) on the life lived by a Gujarati, Hindu or Muslim. The paupers and peasants of Gujarat are ever at the mercy of their overlord and as to how that overlord lords it over them and crushes them is graphically described in Bapu Shahi. The book will repay reading.

K.

'ARUNA NUN ADBHUT SWAPNA."—By Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

The "Wonderful dream of Aruna" gives a rapid bird's eye-view of several foreign countries, in both the hemispheres. The object with which Mrs. Hansa Behen has written this instructive book is to dispel ignorance about foreign countries which prevails amongst juveniles and to impart information about them. She has succeeded wonderfully well. This boy, Aruna, travels on the back of an eagle, the traditional "horse" of Shri Krishna, over the world, the bird also acting as his guide. The writer herself has travelled observantly. Those observations are put down here with useful additions and good illustrations. We welcome the book as an attractive addition to the literature of travel in Gujarati.

K.

"HIRDAY RANG."—By Harihar Bhat.

A collection of about 21 poems—songs and lyrics—written between 1925 and 1934 by Mr. Bhat, is to be found in this small volume. They are sentimental and betray a cultured type of poetical thinking. A few are bucolics and portray rural life. The very fact that they have won encomiums from critics like Prof. N. B. Divatia and Prof. B. K. Thakore and Mr. Ramnarayan V. Pathak, shows what a promising beginning has been made by the rising young writer. The two little poems called "Chingari," a spark, and "Kavya ni Nirarthakta"—"Futility of making verses"—are of a high order.

K.

"MOR NAN IDAN."—By Krishnalal Shridharant.

There is a proverb in Gujarati that the eggs of a pea hen do not require to be painted which means that gold is gold: it does not require to be gilded. It is a three act play written on modern models and humorously tries to prove that untruth is also a sort of Truth, through the mouth of King Harischandra himself. All the same it touches the innermost depths of the human heart where elemental feelings such as Love and affection are concerned. The scenes where the little Koli (aboriginal) girl Arti and the boy Tirath meet and exchange their "Love" views are very touching and pathetic. The struggle that the depressed class youth has to make to shake off his inborn inclinations towards degradation and illiteracy is typical of what is happening around us to-day. On the whole we find it to be a pretty little performance.

K.

CONGRATULATORY ISSUE OF THE BUDDHI PRAKASH—April-June, 1934.

The two veteran litterateurs of Gujarat, Mr. N. B. Divatia, C.S. (Retd.) and Dewan Bahadur Keshavlal H. Dhruva, B.A. have just entered the 75th year of their life and the Gujarati Vernacular Society, the oldest literary society of Ahmedabad, has thought it fly in celebration of the event to publish a "de luxe" Number of its magazine, the "Buddhi Prakash." It is replete with every information about their literary life and work and full of highly laudatory notices of their service to their mother tongue. It is embellished with a very large number of photographs—some of them rare—of the two scholars and their family members. The compilation is in every way worth preserving as a memento.

K.

"PACCHISI."—By Mahomed Ali Ajeez.

This is a social, rather a domestic novel, showing how the same domestic evils poison the life of Mahomedan society as that of their brethren, the Hindus; selling girls into marriage for money, the miseries of ill-matched couples and similar blots in the life of Indians are shown up here in language and style which are bound to prove popular. A few pictures add to its usefulness. We specially welcome the publication as a signal proof of the interest that Muslim writers have of late begun to take in the cultivation of Gujarati Literature.

K.

ORANGE GROVES

ORANGE GROVES: By William F. Stirling (Elkin Mathews and Marrot Ltd., London).

These are beautiful poems! Mr. Stirling is a poet of dream, thoughts and dawns of "Lost rivers, rushing down from viewless heights.

Into the world, then on."
and of colours.

"From the moving seas and sands
Far from the murmuring soft green lands
Of shaded loveliness."

They are godly colours, seen in dreams and shades and in pale receding dawns and in sunsets and "rivulets of crystal hue", where even the elemental icicles, virtuous and cold are steeped in perfume "exhales rich honey scent."

It is all like a dream, sad and cold and lonely to read these wonderful poems. The world around us slips while our mind is seduced into this honey-comb of sweet fantasies. Mr. Stirling's poems are about "Sighs and orange groves" and yet they are full of the stillness of lakes and of their cool blue brow" and of snow where "The 'fairies whirl in a maze of light'. And fragile wings, and then the night comes on with darkening glow". Really, throughout these rich-lived experiences, the one dominating note appears to be illusions and dreams.

"What's life? Illusion—a shadowy make-believe,
Wherein the greatest blessing is but slight
For all life is a dream and dreams are dreams."
Everything even the caves and the songs
"When the moon rays play
From curving bay to rippling shore".

are beautiful as a poet's dream.

There is no joy in Mr. Stirling's dawns nor in the springs, his light is like a pall on meadows. The morning breaks like a plaintive tune from a funeral march even in April.

The fragrant scene sleeps on;
The darkened woods loom silently
Till a warning call
Echoes softly—and the darkling pall
Is gone.

It is all like a long drawn out dirge, remembered in a dream.

Stars do not pass in acons of light
Through shadowed depths of a darkling night,
Unless a God weeps.

Mr. Stirling is like a god weeping.

R. V.

A DICTIONARY OF COLOURS

The British Colour Council has at last completed its dictionary of colour standards, by means of which, once for all, colours, whether in paint, textiles, or other material, are named, grouped, and numbered, so that those who order by name or number may be certain of getting the exact for which they asked. Unlike attempts made in other countries, it is all comprised in a small cloth-covered case suitable for an overcoat pocket, and contains the folded colour-cards themselves and an index with illuminating historical notes tracing the development of a particular tint or shade.

The task of reducing the colours to 220 must have required extraordinary patience as well as close eyesight, for, as Mr. R. F. Wilson, the art director of the council, remarked to-day, when they circularised the dyers and the textile industries for samples of their wares they received, among others 80 different sky-blues, 60 different whites, and 40 different blacks. In order to ensure the necessary degree of accuracy they obtained from the rowing authorities at the universities actual samples of Cambridge blue and the darker blue of Oxford, as well as clippings—a much-appreciated concession—from the regulation uniforms of the army, navy, and Air Force.

The council has now obtained permission for its dictionary to be used in schools and art schools. The council's one complaint is that, while the artificial silk industry is making full use of its seasonal colour cards, the cotton industry has hardly made use of them at all.

BOOK NOTES

"Man's Fate" by Andre Malraux is a stormy novel of revolutionary China which won the Goncourt Prize in France in 1933.

* * * *

Mr. J. D. Beresford, the novelist, has written a short explanation and apologia for Faith Healing which Messrs. Allen and Unwin will publish under the title, "The Case for Faith Healing."

* * * *

The Hungarian dramatic masterpiece, "The Tragedy of Man," by Imre Madach, has been chosen as the last play to be performed at the theatre world congress which is to be held in Rome in the autumn "The Tragedy of Man," which shows Adam and Eve in various reincarnations, was written in 1861. Two English translation of it appeared last year.

* * * *

Mrs. Janet Chance, author of "The Cost of English Morals," is bringing out a new book called "The Romance of Reality." She argues that it is in reality and not in fantasy that the most romantic elements in life are to be found, and that "disillusionment is the first step to the discovery in everyday life of wonder, exaltation, and creative zest."

* * * *

Roderick Menzel, who has represented Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup matches since 1928, occupied himself while in England for the Wimbledon Championships (in which he was beaten by F. J. Perry) in finishing a play. It is called "Three Women Round Gehrlich," and is to be produced in Prague in the autumn. This is Mr. Menzel's first play, but he has already written several novels, including "The Davis Cup Stolen," and "Twelve Years Later." He also writes poetry.

* * * *

It takes America to produce a Sales Counsellor and Professor of Merchandizing, which are the descriptive titles used by Dr. Paul W. Ivey, of the University of Southern California. In his book, called "Getting Results in Selling", he shows the salesman "how to study the customer's point of view, how to make him see the value of an article, how to meet competition, and how to find new outlets."

URDU PERIODICALS

"ISMAT", Delhi—The annual number is a bulky publication of more than 200 pages, containing articles on varied subjects like religion, history, travels, sanitation, industry, etc. There are also several readable stories and well-written poems in this issue which opens with a very fine contribution by Allama Rashid-ul-Khairi on the rights of women. In this article he pleads that society should not prevail on a widow to remarry especially when she has children to look after, on the ground that sometimes a step-father proves as inimical to children as the proverbial step-mother. It is gratifying to note from the list of contributors that the number of lady-writers is growing. The issue is beautifully illustrated throughout and is priced at Re. 1. With this number the magazine, the oldest of its kind, enters on its 27th year.

"AIWAN" (Gorakhpur)—It is gratifying to note that the Aiwan-e-Ishaat has decided to revive the "Aiwan" and now it is to be hoped that its progress will be uninterrupted. Among the articles in the July issue the Urdu poem by Maulana Hasrat Mohani will be read with interest as it is after a long time that one comes across a poem by him. "Dastan-e-Yusuf" is very interesting. The other articles and poems will repay perusal.

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh) — The July number opens with a further instalment of the editor's trip to Afghanistan during the late King Nadir Khan's life-time in connection with the founding of a university for Kabul. This instalment describes several historical places seen by the writer. Chaudhari Ghulam Ahmad Parvez, in the course of a bright article, condemns the present irreligious state prevailing in Europe, and in this connection refers to certain evils obtaining in European society. In another article the writer proves that "Yuzasf" referred to in certain Arabic books pertaining to India, is no other than Buddha and not Christ as is alleged by some. The poem entitled "Darya Our Sahil" by Prof. M. Akbar of Multan is very inspiring indeed.

"NIGGAR" (Lucknow) — The July issue contains several well-written articles and poems, the most outstanding of which are "Naj-bil-ghusl" (treatment through water) and "Maktubat-e-Niaz" (letters of Niaz). In the article dealing with the late Dilgir Akbarabadi, the editor pays a glowing tribute to the deceased both as a writer and a poet.

Books Multiplied By Useless Compilations

(By S. R. Gupta, M. R. A. S.)

One of the peculiarities which distinguish the present age is the multiplication of books. Every day brings new advertisements of literary undertakings and we are flattered with repeated promises of growing wise on easier terms than our progenitors. How much either happiness or knowledge is advanced by this multitude of authors, is not very easy to decide.

He that teaches us anything which we knew not before is undoubtedly to be reverenced as our master. He that conveys knowledge by more pleasing ways may very properly be loved as a benefactor; and he that supplies life with innocent amusement, will be certainly caressed as a pleasing companion. But few of those who fill the world with books, have any pretensions to the hope either of pleasing or instructing. They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they compile a third, without any new materials of their own, and with very little application of judgment to those which former authors have supplied.

By this, I do not assert that all compilations are useless. Particles of science are often very widely scattered. Writers of extensive comprehension have incidental remarks upon topics very remote from the principal subject which are often more valuable than formal treatises, and which yet are not known because they are not promised in the title. He that collects those under proper heads is very laudably employed, for though he exerts no great abilities in the work, he facilitates the progress of others, and by making that easy of attainment which is already written, may give some mind, more vigorous or more adventurous than his own leisure for new thoughts and original designs.

But the compilations that of late are being poured out from the press, have seldom been made at any great expense of time or inquiry, and therefore only serve to distract choice without supplying any real want.

VARIETY WITHOUT SUBSTANCE.

It is observed that 'a corrupt society has many laws.' I think, it can also be equally true that 'an ignorant age has many books.' When the treasures of ancient knowledge lie unexamined and original authors are neglected and forgotten, compilers and plagiarists are encouraged, who give us again what we had before and grow great by setting before us what our own sloth had withheld from our view. Yet, are not even these writers to be indiscriminately censured and rejected? Truth like beauty, varies its fashions, and is best recommended by different dresses to different minds. He that recalls the attention of mankind to any part of learning which time has left behind it, may be truly said to advance the literature of his own age. As the manners of nations vary, new topics of persuasion become necessary, and new combinations of imagery are produced; and he that can accommodate himself to reigning taste, may always have readers who perhaps would not have looked upon better performances.

To expect every man who writes that he should say something new, would be to reduce authors to a small number, while to oblige the most fertile genius to say only what is new, would be to contract his volumes to a few pages. Yet surely, there ought to be some bounds of repetition. Libraries ought no more to be heaped for ever with the same thoughts differently expressed than with the same books differently decorated.

The good or evil which these secondary writers produce is seldom of any long duration. As they owe their existence to change of fashion, they commonly disappear when a new fashion becomes prevalent. The authors that in any nation last from age to age are very few because there are very few that have any other claim to notice than that they catch hold curiosity, and gratify some accidental desire, or produce some temporary conveniency.

But, however the writers of the day may despair of future fame, they ought at least to forbear any present mischief. Though they cannot arrive at the eminent pinnacle of excellence, they might keep themselves harmless. They might take care to inform themselves before they attempt to inform others, and exert the little influence which they have for honest purposes. But such is the present state of our literature, that the ancient sage who thought 'a great book a great evil,' would now think the multitude of books a multitude of evils. He would consider a bulky writer who engrossed a year, and a swarm of pamphleteers who stole each an hour, as equal wasters of human life, and would make no other difference between them than between a beast of prey and a flight of locusts.

Mysticism Of Omar Khayyam

To approach Omar Khayyam it would be advisable to judge him in the light of Poetry and Philosophy. The philosopher, it would be seen from what we know of his life of study as a mathematician and astronomer, is more important than the poet. The study of philosophy has been of perennial interest from hoary antiquity in all climes and countries. The Hindus have been proud of their ancestral legacy of philosophic thought. The Greeks have prided over their thinkers—Socrates, Photo, Aristotle and their successors and followers. The Arabs count upon their philosophic thinkers—Alfarabi and Alkindi, Avicenne and Averroes, whilst the Persians after the Arab conquest, drew their inspiration from Firdausi of the Shah-Namah fame and such mystic poets as Rumi, Jami, Hafiz, Nizami, Khayyam and Al Ghazzali.

The mysticism, as envisaged in these mystic Poets of Persia, was a challenge to the orthodox doctors of theology, but it was not antagonistic to the spirit of Holy Koran.

Hafiz amongst the Persians and Burns amongst the Scots have sung in highly eulogistic terms about vine and the grape. Omar has in some degree surpassed all the other poets of his age and even those who followed him in his admiration of the vine. Omar has gone so far as to be prepared to give up reason and surrender to the ecstatic pleasure of wine (divine love). He sang:

"Divorced old barren Reason from my bed
And took the daughter of the Vine to spouse."

In the Koran wine is strictly condemned but to Omar the mystic, God sends it in vessels of gold borne by angels. Many have failed to understand the allegorical interpretation of wine. The grape symbolises 'Divine Love' and the significance of mysticism is nothing short of "Religion of Love." The flame of Divine Love burns with all intensity in Omar's heart and he invokes his "Beloved," in his retreat, so that he may be in full communion with his Beloved undisturbed. Thus it will be seen that the so-called bacchanalian sensuality of Khayyam vanishes at once when the grape is identified with "Divine Love." Omar's exhortations all point to spiritual love. It is this immediacy for the grape in his life that longs for to be united to the One, the True, the Eternal. Life is not a vain dream as in the case of Schopenhauer—a phatasmogoria, but it is full of realities and potentialities.

Asiatic Researches, Vol. III, on the 'Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus" says: "Suffice it for the present to observe that they are not to be taken in the bacchanalian or libertine sense, but, like Solomon's Song, in the mystical one; although they may admit of the Mijazi or temporal turn towards pleasure, yet the Huqeeqee or spiritual one towards ardent devotion is to be understood."

I could adduce more on this divine love and mystical union with God from Persian sources. Even the Bible also supports the above view and interpretation: The Scripture says, "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him"; and of the mystical union; "But he that is joined into the Lord is one in spirit." On this head, read what poet Young says—

"When shall my soul her incarnation quit;
And, re-adopted to thy blest embrace,
Obtain her apotheosis in thee?"

Omar Khayyam's "luxurious sense of the divine" and his constant exhortation to seek a union with his Beloved, the only aim in life a true Sufi aspires to.

Omar Khayyam often comes to suffer "shadows of the mind," doubts the omnipotency of Allah and broods over the uncertainty of life, and relapses into a state of despair at the insolubility of the deep problems of life, death and immortality and ends in proclaiming himself an avowed agnostic. This phase, passes away, and then he drowns himself in an ecstatic mood with deep draughts of "wine divine."

Says Charles Gardner in his book "Vision and Vesture," "Our finest thinkers have rejected rationalism and its brood and show clear signs of a renaissance of mysticism. Thus we have started the 20th century with a strong conviction that there must be a union of positivism and mysticism, for only so can we come to a sense and vigorous outlook on life which is at once spiritual and natural—The Eternal is always present to the wise—The perfect man (al-insane 'l-Kamil).

Says Omar Khayyam:—

Man, is not he Creation's last appeal,
The light of wisdom's eye?
Behold the wheel
Of universal life as 'twere a ring,
But Man the superscription and the seal.

"Man is the meeting point of various stages Reality"
—St. Angela of Folignd.

Rumi said—Man is immortal!
Death is the shadow of the ascending soul.
Who is the perfect man? Says Chiang Tzu,
The perfect man does nothing beyond gazing at the universe.
His mind is the "speculum of creation." The perfect man ignores self; the divine man ignores action; the true sage ignores reputation."

Compare what Western thinkers thought of Man—"Voltaire compared man to a mouse in a cathedral and Carlyle to a minnow in a creek.

J. E. SAKLATWALLA.

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Sir Frank Noyce Will "Consider" Protection —Syt. Bajpai Studies — Indian Cinematograph Committee Report—Syt. B. V. Jadhav Misses The Context—

Art Notes ----And Events

"Obligatory" Exhibition Of Foreign Films—Mr. Alex Hague Calls For Cinema Theatres —Worthy India's Architectural Traditions—Pavlova Memorial Fountain.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The film industry in India is, comparatively, new. It has yet most of the features of a "get-rich-quick" glorious novelty. Its hectic activities, from assemblage of raw materials to finished production and publicity, all bear the mark of that immature outlook. Mr. B. V. Jadhav's interpellations in the Legislative Assembly has not evoked from Sir Frank Noyce further enlightenment. He has added nothing to what we were given to understand in the formal reply he was reported to have given to a deputation that waited on him during his visit to Bombay. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, who followed Sir Frank Noyce, and had, I understand, not more than two hours to pass in the city was obviously more prompt in his response seemed certainly not more informed nor more informing than Sir Frank Noyce. It is true that his message and pious hopes on "various matters" of the film industry "sponsored" by him were more than once duly registered by the press. But the matters remained mysteriously "various," not specific.

THE EXHIBITOR'S POINT OF VIEW

It would now appear that Mr. Jadhav's breathless assemblage of random datta for Simla interpellations could give him little scope and less time for thought on the manifold implications of the levy of protective duty of Rs. 3-8 per foot of foreign films produced in Indian vernaculars, or on the "obligatory" exhibition of educational films. Mr. Jadhav's demand for the protective duty against the "dubbed" films is natural and even legitimate for one section of the industry. But the cinema industry, unlike any other industry, is, Mr. Jadhav knows or should know a many-sided industry. I do not know whether Mr. Jadhav had, during his swift passage through the city, cared to consult, for example, the exhibitors and the distributors of films. Mr. Alex Hague's letter published last week would evidently indicate many rather sad gaps in the data he assembled in Bombay and carried to Simla.

UNDULY MAGNIFIED? WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

For one thing, Mr. Hague evidently disputes the fact that there has been any concrete proposal from leading Western film producers for introducing "dubbed" film features in India. Secondly, he believes that the results of the alleged proposals have been unduly exaggerated. Mr. Hague is an exhibitor of indisputable standing and wide experience. His statements will be received as representative of the attitude of exhibitors of equal status, knowledge and experience. Mr. Jadhav must meet their charges. For, if he is really eager to secure for the unstable prospects of the film industry in India the available maximum of protective duties, he must leave no gap in his data, no flaw in his case.

MR. JADHAV'S STRANGE ANOMALY

Mr. Jadhav was still weaker in his demand for the "obligatory" exhibition of Indian films. It was the easiest thing in the world for Mr. Bajpai to render Mr. Jadhav mute. He had only to cite the context of the report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee to find Mr. Jadhav speechless. He had no supplementary questions to ask. Evidently, during his rapid run to Bombay he had not been advised to study the report. However that may be, what is the direct implication of Mr. Jadhav's demand? Mr. Jadhav knows or should know that there is not a single Indian studio that has, as a matter of set policy or programme begun even to experiment systematically with educational films. I shall soon write about the recent offer of the Ajanta Cinetone for the production of educational fims. And, no exhibitor of Indian films has yet ventured to exhibit regularly even news "shorts" let alone educational films. In the circumstances, the "obligatory" exhibition could only mean increased imports and monopoly of foreign "educational" films. Did Mr. Jadhav aim that?

NATIONAL INDUSTRY, BUT FOREIGN "EDUCATIONALS"

Leave alone these imports and the problems of tariffs and "protective duties," concessions on raw materials and decreased cost of production. They are, no doubt, definite problems. They will equally definitely be solved. What about national education? Has Mr. Jadhav heard that demand? How does he propose to meet that demand with his own proposal of "obligatory" exposition of foreign educational films? All these are questions which call for enlightenment and guidance from Mr. Jadhav.

MR. JADHAV'S OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. Jadhav should not miss his opportunities. He is now elected, I understand as the President of the Motion Picture Society of India. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Cowasji Jehangir were, it was understood, approached but they were, it was reported, too busy not to prefer the favour to Mr. B. V. Jadhav. I rely, therefore almost entirely on Mr. Jadhav to helpfully guide the Society and the industry. But he must not, as he did last time, follow too closely on the track of Sir Frank Noyce. And, at any rate he should give the members of the Society and the industry and the public the chance to know and study exactly what is being talked about, discussed and done on their behalf. Mr. Jadhav will thus obtain more valuable data and a stronger case next time he meets Sir Frank Noyce or Mr. Bajpai.

CINEMA THEATRE WORTHY OF INDIA'S ARCHITECTURAL CONDITIONS

Mr. Alex Hague's paper on cinema—theatres in India, published along with this, read before the Indian Institute of Architects deserves the thoughtful attention of every intelligent citizen and certainly of every prospective builder of the theatre for the cinema. Mr. Hague has touched the question briefly, in simple but unambiguous language. It is broad but unpretentions in outlook. He modestly confesses that his interest in theatres is "purely commercial." As a pioneer advocate of good cinema theatres, and still more as a practical leader, Mr. Hague is naturally entitled to more than passing or average attention.

ARCHITECTS AND "CLIENTS."

His paper is published along with this. And, I shall say no more. Only just one word to the prominent architects who assembled to listen to him. Mr. Hague was speaking to them as a "purely commercial man," as one of their "clients," on architectural matters which few of those present have begun earnestly to think or discuss fruitfully. Some at least of their prospective "clients" even in Bombay are, it may now be realised, not as backward as the architects, more "commercial" than the "purely commercial man" would lead us to believe.

PUBLIC FUNDS AND SYMPATHY

Prof. Claude Batley was right. Get the "clients" to criticise. Until the architects learn to take a more liberal view of their profession and enable the public to know that they mean more than mere "business" it is futile to expect the public to waste their sympathy and their finance on grandiose essays on architecture.

INDIA'S CULTURAL STATUS

Sjt. P. K. Choudhri writes to me as follows:—

"I am very much delighted to read your comment on the appeal of Anna Pavlova's memorial in the Bombay Chronicle of the 5th instant. Your service in the realm of art has not only been felt by this Presidency alone but you are pre-eminently known throughout India.

You have undoubtedly made every effort to enhance India's nation-wide advancement in art and made the world hear and I do not need mentioning.

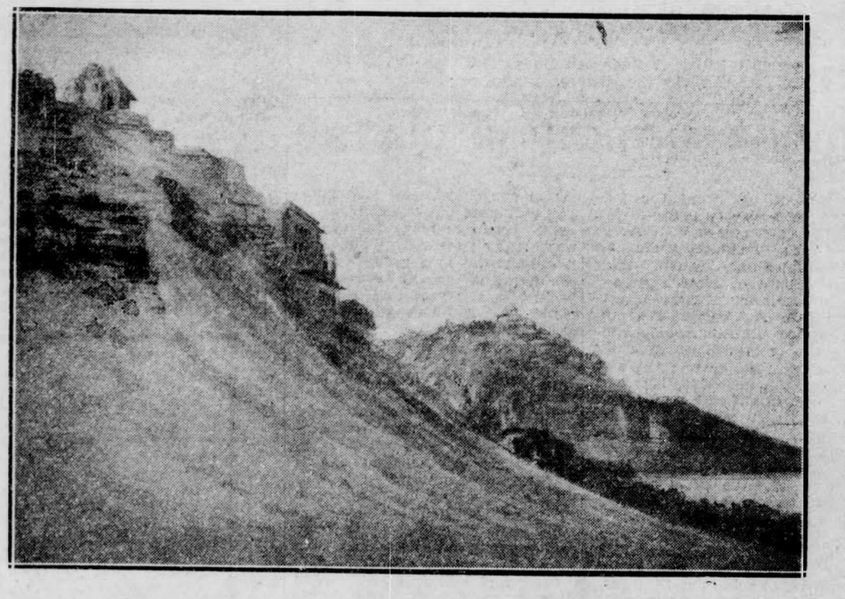
I would really like to hear from you if I could be of any service to you to the cause of this memorial and nothing would have been more glorious to me than to hear of every Indian individual having done a bit of service to the cause of refinement and culture.

I would at least do all that one insignificant individual like myself can do. So every bit of assistance from every one of us will undoubtedly be a collective force to our purpose. Comprehensively, we shall be doing a service if we can raise India's status to the estimation of the world.

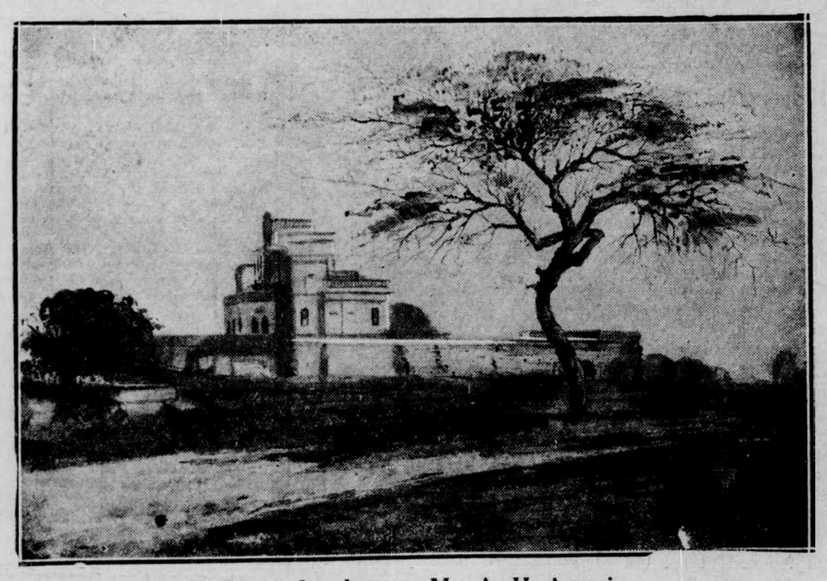
I do not therefore either loose sight of the success of our effort in rendering our aid to this memorial and I hope your initiative to this direction will undoubtedly secure confidence of the philanthropic art loving public of this country."

I certainly welcome Syt. P. K. Choudhuri's offer of help. I have received similar offers of help from friends. Immediately the proposals take definite shape, I shall, certainly, publish them and will be grateful for the co-operation of all friends of art and of Anna Pavlova one of the greatest artists of the age. Our contribution from India should be certainly such as to be worthy of our international cultural status.

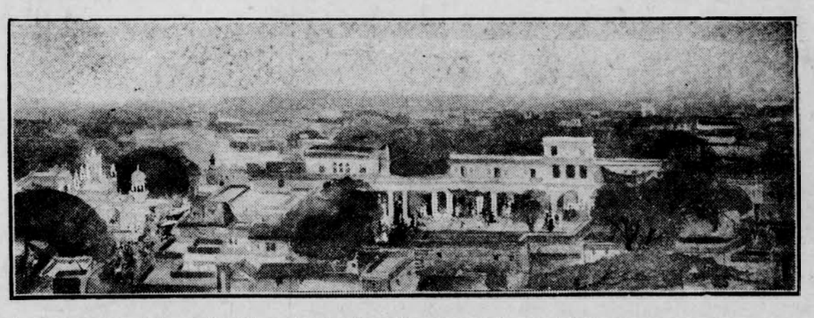
THE HILLS AT TONK



Mr. A. H. Ansari, a former student of the Bombay School of Art is now established as a landscape painter. The landscapes shown here, indicate Mr. Ansari's faculty of selecting the right spot and angle of beauty. The Hills at Tonk (above) suggest the delightful manner in which Mr. Ansari has depicted the sweep of the slopes and the uneven lines of the architectural monuments Mr. Ansari is also a talented portrait artist and handicraftsman.



A Dewas Landscape—Mr. A. H. Ansari.



Town Hall and Ganj at Datia.—By A. H. Ansari.

Cinema Theatres Worthy

Of Architectural Tradition In India

Mr. Alex Hague in the course of a carefully thoughtout paper read last week before the Indian Institute of Architects observed:—

"My interest in theatres is purely commercial, but I accepted this invitation as nothing will give me greater pleasure than to see some of you gentlemen design a theatre which will be worthy of India's traditions, and reflect the glories of that splendid architecture with which the name of India is associated.

The object of this paper is to tell you, as simply as possible what India needs in the way of Cinema Theatres and you will I trust forgive me if I make any technical mistakes.

I have seen the growth of Cinema theatres in India from the time when the first "Picture Palace" was merely a tent, effected on the maidan near Dhobi Talao Those were the days when nobody thought of doing anything better than provide a few cane chairs and a shade over your head. Conditions were not very much better in other parts of the world either. Any old building including barn yards, disused sheds, even an old house or a shop was good enough for a Cinema theatre in Europe. Things, however, changed rapidly over there and to-day an up-to-date Cinema in Europe or U. S. A. is a real thing of beauty luxury and comfort, built and designed by people who specialize in the art.

In India, I regret to say, the progress has not been made in the same degree. I quite realise that it is almost impossible to build luxury theatres in this country that cost thirty or forty lakhs of rupees and hope to make them pay but on the other hand, it is not impossible to produce a modern well equipped and well designed and well furnished theatre at a cost of three to four lakhs or even under.

I will now give you, what I think the most essential points without of course touching any technical matter of which I know next to nothing.

THEATRE LOCATION

First of all there's the location of a theatre. No doubt you may say that an architect has nothing to do with it but I think proper advice from an architest in this respect will help an intending exhibitor to chose a suitable spot as also enable the architect himself to design a theatre without having to cut it up in all sorts of shapes and forms.

PICTURE PROJECTION

Many theatres in India although built primarily for the purpose of showing motion pictures have completely ignored the requirements of picture projection Apart plan out the projection room first from sight lines, the size of Procenium and of the screen, it is essential that a large and well designed projection room should be provided. It is of equal importance that the rake of projection should be very carefully studied as otherwise a lop-sided picture will be the result. If any of you have an occasion to design a Cinema I will advise you to plan out the projection room first and not put it in as an afterthought A modern projection room needs a lot of equipment besides the cinema projectors and should as far as possible be acoustiscly correct. The projectionist cannot hear what's going on inside the theatre and has to depend upon a monitor speaker placed in the projection room. Unless this room is also treated in the same way as the auditorium itself, the projectionist has very little chance of correcting any faults and must depend upon instructions given to him from down below

CLOAK ROOMS

Another very important thing which seems to have been neglected in India is the provision of lounges and cloak rooms for all classes of patrons. In my opinion this is one of the most important parts of a theatre and as much space should be devoted to it as it is possible to spare. I know some theatres in Europe which have a foyer big enough to accommodate another small theatre.

ADEQUATE LIGHTING

Electric installation and general lighting scheme is another item which I am afraid the architects in India seem to have completely neglected. In nearly all cases a building is first completed and then enormous holes are bored into it and electric wires run through. It may be the best policy in other types of buildings, but it certainly cannot be done as far as a theatre is concerned. The lighting scheme should be thought out in advance and built up with the building. Even the placing of switches and controls for various parts of the theatre is a very important thing and should be studied and worked out before hand

INTERIOR DECORATION

With regard to the designing of a theatre it of course all depends upon the surroundings and you will naturally think out a scheme which best suits each job. So much of the atmosphere of a cinema, however, depends upon its interior decoration treatment that—it will not be out of place to say a few words about it. It is essential for the architect not only to erect the shell of the building but so to erect that shell that it houses in an economical manner the achitectural treatment of the interior.

It is not an uncommon practice for specialists to be called in by the employer to treat and decorate the auditorium; but this is usurping the functions of the architect.

It must be emphasised that the treatment of the auditorium is determined by the economic considerations that affect the main structure and in almost every case the decorative scheme can be designed in conjunction therewith so as to produce the maximum effect with the minimum expense.

Whether the interior is to be treated in a classic or modern manner must be determined beforehadn. Both have their exponents, but the traditional styles give more opportunity for the atmosphere of gaiety and lightness, than do the hard lines so prevalent in modern design.

One can so treat an interior with classic proportions and modern detail that the good points possessed by both can be emphasised. It must, however, be an admitted fact that an ultra-modern interior does not carry with it a sense of cosiness and entertainment that is obtainable in a classic interior

The object to be aimed at in designing the interior of a small theatre is by suitable proportions to tend to give the impression of the hall being larger than it actually is, but in a large house the reverse is the case.

In the case of the small house with the walls in close proximity to the screen, the colour scheme must be kept low in tone in order that the walls of the auditorium shall not reflect any split light from the picture.

The colour of the lighting must of course be taken into consideration throughout and all draping and furnishing as well as all decorative materials, selected under this light.

It is very necessary that the appointment of the electrical consultant should be made early in the progress of the scheme. Apart from the actual schme of decoration in which his co-operation is essential it is of course, of the first importance to know in the early stages the accommodation that is necessary to provide for the various forms of electrical equipment.

THEATRE SEATS

I will now say a few words about the seating of a theatre, which also I think concerns an architect as much as the building of the theatre itself. The proper arrangement for seating in a theatre is far more important than most people seem to realise.

The problem of seating must be correctly solved before the lighting ventilating accustic and decorative requirements are determined in theatre planning. The improper treatment of the seating problem leads to faulty conditions in the other requirements of theatre design. A survey of many existing theatres would show that a better seating arrangement would also have resulted in considerable improvement of the various other factors

The oft repeated mistake of assuming that a well upholstered seat and back of a theatre chair answers all the needs of comfort, has if anything created the erroneous impression that the seating problem is a solved one. Actually, there is a great deal of improvement in seating yet to be looked for. The theatre architect is now the one who must improve seating since the chair manufacturer has reached the limit of improvement in chair design for present conditions.

Serious analysis of the function of the seat and the back of theatre chair will show that a great number of the chair backs on balcony levels might just as well not exist because the body receives no support whatsoever from them; and also that a great number of chair backs of orchestra seats are impediments to the assumption of the correct posture for ocular comfort. The old Greek theatres had seats without any back rest but at least they did not fool themselves.

The correct angle of the back of the chair in relation to a vertical line of gravity is of prime importance. This correct angle should actually be different in each row of chairs. The difference in angles should not require any special adjustments in the construction of the chair. The problem of the chair seat itself and the floor that supports the chair is also highly important but can only be solved after the correct angle of the back of the chair is established.

This is not the process on which the seating arrangements is based at the present time. However, scientific seating will not be achieved until this consideration is recognized. The enlarged screen will probably be the factor that will soon force this problem to the attention of all those concerned.

As all modern theatres are now designed for Talking Pictures something about acoustics will also interest you. The factors and precautions other than the proper selection of acoustic materials, which should be taken into consideration in the acoustical design and theatment of theatres are too numerous to mention here in complete detail. A few of particular importance may however be described.

The proportions of a theatre have a definite bearing on the resulting acoustic condition, and it has been found that, in general, the best distribution of sound energy is obtained where the ratio of height to width and length is in the order of 2-3-5 respectively.

It is not always possible to adhere strictly to a correct ratio of proportions in design since the architect may be limited with respect to the size of the land and other requirements of the theatre structure. This factor is of particular importance, how-

(Continued on Page 7.)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Half a loaf is better than the average buffet sandwich.

* * * *

"Time must hang heavily on your hands."

"What do you mean?"

"You've got such a large wrist-watch."

* * * *

"He left her at the altar."

"His courage failed at the last moment?"

"No, it came back."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

* * * *

Whipper—My college son is poor at football and worse at track work.

Snapper—He might as well go in for an education.

* * * *

"Your profession?"

"An inventor."

"What have you invented?"

"Nothing yet. I am looking for something to invent."

* * * *

Young man (to jeweller)—Will you take back this engagement ring?

Jeweller: Doesn't it suit?

Young man—Yes—but I don't.

* * * *

Sunday School Teacher—"Why was Solomon the wisest man in the world?"

Sarkis—"Because he had so many wives to advise him."

* * * *

"Think it will rain this afternoon?"

"I wouldn't be surprized. I've got a new hat, a fresh shoeshine, and I've just had my car washed."

"Experience is our greatest teacher, isn't it?"

"Yes, and there's no holding back her salary, either."

* * * *

"I'd like to buy a wrench."

"A monkey wrench?"

"Er—no—I think my husband wants the big baboon size."

* * * *

Lady—Please send me a leg of mutton.

Butcher—I'm sorry, but I have had such a run on my legs today that I have none left.

* * * *

"Waiter, my bill!"

"What did you have, sir?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"No. I ordered a tender steak."

* * * *

"Yes," said the ancient villager, "I be the oldest inhabitant—ninety-five this month, and I reckon if it hadn't been for this putting back the clocks I'd have been a centurion by this time!"

* * * *

Mother—"What happened when that high-pressure salesman called to-day?"

Daughter—"Oh, I sold him father's old clothes and all the discarded furniture in the attic."

* * * *

"Hope," remarked the speaker, "is a truly wonderful thing."

"That's so," remarked his friend, "I've known one little nibble to keep a man fishing for a whole day."

* * * *

Young daughter, hearing her (graduate) mother say to father at breakfast that "Helen has got her decree nisi," innocently asks: "But isn't your M.A. degree nicer, Mummie?"

* * * *

The terrible child watched the visitor sipping his tea for a few minutes, and then protested.

"Mr. Smith drinks just like anybody else," he bawled. "Not like a fish at all."

* * * *

"Gladys has just got a job as detective in one of these big shops."

"I don't envy her, do you? Fancy being known as a 'plainclothes' woman-"

* * * *

Clerk (making an excuse for error)—But sir, a man's isn't a machine. He can't go forever.

Boss—Oh, yes, he can. You're going forever at the end of the week.

* * * *

Tommy: "I'm going to begin vulgar fractions to-morrow, mother!"

Mother: "You'll do nothing of the kind. You'll study the very best kind of fractions they have in the school."

* * * *

"Just why do you want a married man to work for you, rather than a bachelor?" asked the curious chap.

"Well," sighed the boss, "the married men don't get so upset if I yell at them."

* * * *

"Care to join us in a little game of bridge, Colonel!"

"I don't play."

"Oh, I'm so sorry. I had an idea you did."

"Ah, I once had that idea myself."—London Opinion.

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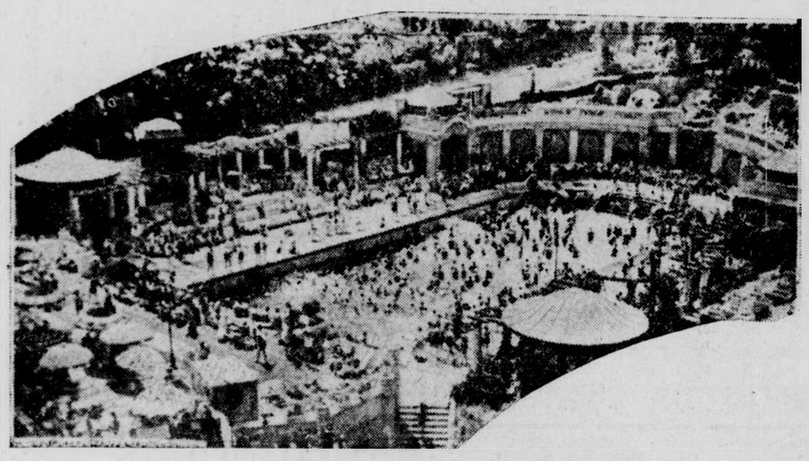
BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL BATHS



Artificial waves are produced in the municipal baths at Budapest, Hungary. The baths, it will be noticed, are well patronised by the citizens.

A woman, in a letter sent to Bow County court, described her daughter as her principal asset, and added that she could not pay a debt because the "principle asset" had been certified insane and removed to an asylum.

* * * *

The Scotsman was fumbling in his pocket. "You don't need to pay me in advance," said the dentist.

"I'm no' going to," was the reply. "I'm only counting ma money before you gi'e me gas."

* * * *

"I love your daughter, sir. I would suffer to my dying day if I should ever cause her a moment's pain."

"You're right, young man, you would. I know that girl."—Answers.

* * * *

"That's a nice little boy," said the visitor, as Johnny picked up his scattered toys. "I suppose your mother has promised you something if you clean up the room."

"If I don't," he corrected her.

* * * *

First Hiker—How far can a man walk into a wood?

"The whole way through, of course."

"No. Only half way."

"Why?"

"The other half is walking out of the wood."

* * * *

Recruiting Sergeant (to weedy-looking specimen who wishes to join the army)—Sorry, but you don't look the type that could do much fighting.

Weedy Specimen—What d'you mean, fightin'? What's the League of Nations for?

* * * *

A rubber mat and tee with a soft ball fastened to it by an elastic cord may be obtained for indoor golf practice. Now, if some genius could invent a sympathetic and complacement attitude for the wife the practice could proceed.

* * * *

George: "Why don't you advertise?"

Joe: "No siree. I did once and it pretty near ruined me."

George: "How was that?"

Joe: "Why, people came in and bought dern near all the stuff I had."

* * * *

A young man from the city went on a hunting trip and was crossing a large field. "Say," he said to the farmer nearby, "is that bull coming there safe?"

"Well," drawled the farmer, "I reckon he's a dang sight safer than you are jist now."

* * * *

"Just think, children," said the missionary, "in Africa there are six million square miles where little boys and girls have no Sunday school. Now, what should we all strive to save money for?"

"To go to Africa!" cried a chorus of cherry voices.

* * * *

"The great men are all dead," she said with evident regret.

"But the beautiful women are not," he replied, looking earnestly at her.

"Of course," she added, after a moment's reflection, "I always except present company."

"So do I," he replied.

* * * *

A Judge in a Kansas town had failed to be reappointed. He became cashier in a local bank. A man presented a cheque to be cashed. "I don't know you," he said to the man.

The man produced a business card and a lot of letters addressed to himself. "Not sufficient proof of identity," said the cashier. "Why, Judge," protested the man. "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence than this." "That may be," replied the ex-Judge, "but when I'm paying out money, I have to be careful."

BIRDS AND THEIR WAYS

Strange things about the feathered folk are to be found in Mr. W. S. Berridge's book, "All About Birds." For instance, there are the turacous birds which, after taking a bath or after a shower of rain, lose some of their beautiful colours. A curious red pigment called 'furacin,' which contains copper is washed from the plumage by water and the bird has to wait a few hours before he is his own bright self again!

There is a chapter on the "display" of male birds in the mating season, when they put on finer feathers than usual and strut and prance to win the lady's admiration. Often the lady pays no attention whatever and the swain seems to be a little heedless also, for Mr. Berridge tells us of the peacock who "has been known to show-off to a top hat that happened to be lying on the ground."

Talking and mimicing birds are far more numerous than most people realise. Young blackbirds can be taught to repeat tunes played to them on pipes and crows in Australia have the same ability. The raven, the jackdaw, the jay and the starling will copy the human voice, and the whole family of parrots, cockatoos and budgeriar are, of course, famous talkers.

One of the most interesting stories in the book is of a certain London parrot whose mimicry of the cries of drivers caused tragedy. "On one occasion when a horse and cart were left unattended the parrot began to make use of the words it had learned. 'Whoaback,' it exclaimed in a gruff vice and the obedient horse immediately backed a few yards. The command was repeated at intervals, and each time the animal obeyed and backed nearer and nearer to the edge of the quay. Eventually both vehicle and horse fell over the side into the water, and the unfortunate animal was drowned."

The chapter on birds that cannot fly introduces us not only to the ostrich, the emu, the rhea—all giants of the nest—but to their smaller flightless brethern, the penguins, the kiwi, the New Zealand night parrot, and the weka rail or Maori hen. The last two have ample wings, but the construction of their bodies makes flight impossible.

Of the flying birds, the book gives some of their speeds. Crows fly at a rate of from 31 to 35 miles an hour; starlings up to almost 50 miles; ducks just under 60; swifts over 68, and swallows well over 100.

This and much other information about owls and eagles and vultures and albatrosses, Mr. Berridge gives. For instance, he tells us that there is no clear line of demarcation between the swan and the goose! The book is beautifully illustrated with many photographs.—"Irish Press."

(Continued From Col. 7)

recruit going to the front with his heart overflowing with patriotic fervour why he was going to war, he could not have replied beyond repeating a few vague phrases about the "call of the country" and the "damned Prussians"—phrases which he did not understand and which he had learnt from the newspapers and the propaganda posters. The same recruit came back, if at all he did, wounded, shell-shocked and thoroughly disillusioned about the glory of war, to face the hard and grim realities of a crippled and unemployed life. He wondered why he and his comrades had been sent out to die, why he had killed so many soldiers of the enemy against whom he had absolutely no grudge and why he had been made to suffer so much. Needless to say that the French and the Belgian and the German soldiers all thought in the same strain and all came to the same conclusion. They had all been made the scape-goats by the frock-coated politicians who had, of course, safely kept behind while they gave their lives in trying to kill each other.

MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR.

It is these politicians who, with one stroke of their pens, send millions of their country-men to face death, misery and starvation after doping them with high sounding sentiments and dangerous Chauvinist ideas. And the sooner the power is taken from them of waging foolish wars over foolish questions the better will it be for the peace of the world.

But, if war is to be ended and permanent peace established, it should be a crime like murder to stir up racial hatred and national enmity. Let individuals as well as nations try to respect and regard each other as equals and let the lust for domination and imperial expansion finally be killed. Not till the world has really learnt the lesson of love, equality and non-violence can we hoper fo the end of the era of wars

PARIS COPY-RIGHT HATS

Yet another chapter in the history of women's hats, this time of a legally artistic character, was written in mail week by Judge Rossel of the Ninth Chamber of the Paris Civil Court. He handed down a decision to the effect that model hats for women may not be copied and that those who do so must pay the penalty in either cash or confinement.

Judge Rossel's decision was the result of suits brought by 27 Paris modistes against individuals and firms copying their latest hat models. The modistes had won their case in the court of first instance, and the imitators had been condemned to the payment of heavy fines. They appealed, but Judge Rossel did not see eye to eye with them when their case came up for appeal and sentenced them all to fines considerably larger than those already inflicted on them, as well as to the entire costs of the trial.

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FUTILE TALK OF DISARMAMENT

Even If We Abolish All Arms We Cannot Banish War

(By ANON)

News-editors will agree that disarmament has been the most talked-of topic of international conversations during the last so many years. Conference after conference has been called, innumerable talks have taken place and the number of statesmen, politicians, diplomats, writers, publicists and pacifists who have issued statements on this question is legion. Hundreds of treaties, pacts and agreements have been proposed, discussed, signed and ultimately broken. Numberless leading articles, speech and ever increasing profits, not to speak of letters to the editors have been published each claiming to solve the disarmament tangle in the most original and effective manner. And yet, we are where we were: nations are still engaged in the mad race and armament firms are reaping rich and ever invreasing profits. Why, asks the world, are all these well-meaning attempts to end war destined to remain fruitless? so utterly devoid of an anxiety for peace that it is absurd to hope for any good to come out of them. The matter-of-fact and cold-blooded way in which the diplomats at Geneva talk about war is abominable. They take war for granted and talk about it with unholy glee which makes the whole business frankly nauseating and foredooms any prospects of peace.

IF ARMS WERE ABOLISHED.

The disarmament conference only professes to aim at limitation of armaments but even if it was possible to have complete disarmament in the real sense and all the engines of human destruction designed by man were thrown into the sea, we will be in no way nearer the end of war than we are now. For, it is not the improved type of armament that causes war or we would have had no wars in the past. Tribal wars fought with sharpened flint were as cruel and inhuman as

ANGEL OF PEACE IS IN A TIGHT CORNER.
(Courtesy: "Humoristicke Listy," Prague)

And again a thousand replies are forthcoming, none of which satisfies a sane and honest observer. Few seem either to appreciate or willing to admit the real reason which is, of course, that all these talks of disarmament are not well-meaning and they are certainly not well-meaning attempts to end war.

NO ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

Even Mr. Hoover's proposals (which were never fully agreed to by the Powers) only suggested reduction of world armaments by one-third and the abolition of tanks, chemical warfare and large-calibre guns. These modest proposals were partially accepted, but there are no means of enforcing even their fulfilment on defaulting countries. Whenever an occasion has arrived the Great Powers have put these pious resolutions in the waste-paper basket and indulged in the same good old type of indiscriminate warfare. The whole basis of the disarmament talks is those fought with tanks and the poison-gas in the twentieth century. It is the domination of human activity by vile and animal sentiments of greed and hatred that cause war. It is no use, therefore, our trying to establish world peace by limiting the use of dangerous weapons, for even if we scraped them all we will be still fighting with our fists. The energy that is now wasted in futile attempts at disarmament would better be employed in trying to end war itself by removing its most potent causes.

HOW WAR IS CAUSED.

In the Great War millions of English, French and other Allied soldiers were killed in trying to kill German soldiers. Human beings, it is said, had reverted to their primitive brutality in the trenches and the dominating thought in the mind of every soldier was to kill the enemy. Yet, if you had asked a fresh

(Continued in Col. 4)

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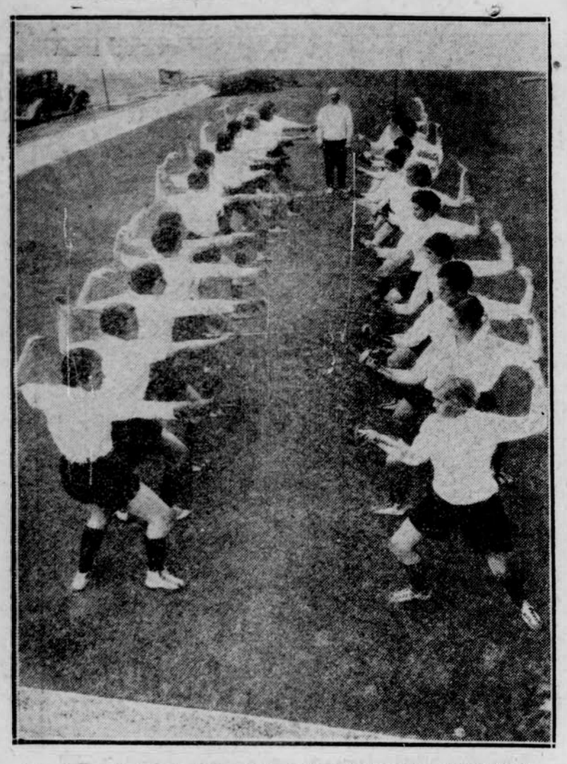

Members of the fencing class of the University of Southern California, shown holding their commencement exhibition, co-eds training under Professor Harry J. Uyttenhove, famous maitre d'armes at U. S. C. is staging this final formation drill before the girls graduate.

WOMANHOOD: IN EAST AND WEST

A Short Comparison

(BY MISS P. A. B.)

Dear Readers,

I am sure you have heard the common saying "Comparisons are odious." So they may be at times, but certainly not always.

Let us assume that the above saying does not hold good in this particular case, as you will soon judge from the nature of the subject-matter of the comparison.

I shall, therefore, with all your permission, try and treat you straightway to a brief study of the comparison of the 'Ideal of life and womanhood in the West with that in the East.'

I maintain that the ideal of life and womanhood is different in the West from the Eastern ideal. The Western ideal is liberty, and liberty necessarily implies struggle and activity as its indispensable auxiliaries, for without them liberty can never be realised.

The Eastern ideal of life is peace based on self-discipline or self-sacrifice. Peace can only be attained by the avoidance of struggle and by the suppression of the restlessness of the soul. Hence, life in the East has always have been a life of passivity and self-restraint. This ideal has, perhaps, been carried too far in the case of women.

The ideal of womanhood in the West is that of a maiden and not of a wife and a mother as in the East. For wifehood and motherhood entail considerable limitation on a woman which are inconsistent with the ideal of liberty. It is as a maiden free from all restraint of a wife and of a mother that a woman, is adored in the West. She looses all her importance and interest as soon as she recognises a man as her husband and thereby brings herself under limitations.

On the other hand, in the East, especially in India, the case is different. Our greatest heroines, Sita, Savitri, Draupadi and many others, have been all wives and mothers, and it is only as such that they have been viewed immortals in this country. They charm us by their sacrifice, by their nobility and above all by their spirit of peaceful resignation and services.

It is obvious that both these ideals are imperfect and one-sided and ought to be supplemented one by the other.

The ideal of liberty is apt to degenerate into thoughtless licence, if it is not corrected by a healthy spirit of discipline which the ideal of peace alone can foster. The growing tendency of the modern western women to shirk the responsibilities of wives and mothers is not the right thing for our woman to copy. It might have an economic basis, but its roots are no doubt buried in selfishness and flippancy, which the wrong idea of liberty has engendered in their minds. Our ideal of peace and discipline has on the other hand, been outstretched. It has almost crushed the healthy impulses out of our women's minds and made them only devoid of all human initiative.

The time has come when we should correct our ideal and remodel it in the light of the new. The latest movements for emancipation of woman are commendable. Woman should have perfect freedom, intellectual, social and spiritual, but she is to be guarded against one evil, namely that of unsexing her. No good can accrue either to women or to the society if she were to give up her own sphere of work in the region of home and is allowed to oust man from his dominion and then to share perfect equality with him in the affairs of the State. A masculin woman, my worthy readers, you will all hold to be as detestable a creature as a completely feminine man.

I now stop here to greet you, again some other time.

AIR-POST NOT A MODERN INVENTION

For Centuries Carrier Pigeons Have Winged Their Way Over A Silent World With Messages Of Mankind

There seems to be no danger of the carrier pigeon becoming obsolete as a messenger. Thousands of years ago it winged its way over a silent world with the messages of the ancients; in our own day it has time and again borne tidings of great importance high above this bustling world, writes Mr. Joseph Cannon in the "Irish Press."

A queer bird this time-defeating messenger, this emblem of peace that has proved invaluable in the cause of war!

Since the pigeon was bearing despatches through the air in pre-Christian times we cannot regard the air post as a modern invention. Indeed, the air post was among the first posts of mankind, for the pigeon was in action long before the motor, coach, train, or airship commenced to carry the mails.

It is a valid story this of the development of aerial communication and the evolution of the air post. It was in time of war especially that the ancients found the pigeon useful. To many a king the bird came winging with news of victory and defeat of armies marching towards his frontier, while in a time of siege the bird was invaluable for sending messages, there being no other method of communication.

The Greeks found the pigeon a useful medium for broadcasting the results of the Olympic Games. We have it from Ovid that Taurosthenes, "by a pigeon stained with purple," gave notice to his father of his victory at the Olympic Games, sending it to him at Aegina.

Not quite so long ago the Turks maintained an efficient pigeon-post service. The couriers flying between Alexandretta and Bagdad were killed so often by Kurd robbers that the service had to be given up. Mail robberies were the fashion then, too.

While the bird has been used more in the interests of war than peace, it has, nevertheless, proved a useful carrier of correspondence to residents in many out-of-the-way corners of the world. Some thirty years ago a service was in operation between Great Barrier Island and New Zealand, the postal charge being a shilling. Special stamps were provided, though the service was not controlled by the Government. The pigeons were sent out on the weekly steamer plying between the Island and the mainland. They were capable of carrying five messages each.

AERIAL WAR

It was not unnatural that pigeons should be used during the Great War, and they invariably "got there" with their messages. Only they could escape the shower of lead. They proved equally effective in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. During the siege of Paris the French had no means of communicating with the outside world except by air, so the trusty pigeon was brought into use and sent into the air with messages. The Germans, however, soon discovered this, and made it their business to despatch hawks to kill the pigeons. The first war in the air!

During that War balloons were also used to carry correspondence in and out of Paris; this, by the way, being the first occasion on which the balloon was made to carry mail. It is thrilling to read of the manner in which these balloons ascended in the face of thick fogs and strong winds, to say nothing of the musketry fire of the enemy. About two and a half million letters were carried, so the service must have been worth while. Only five balloons were lost.

After the balloon came the aeroplane, but it was not until 1911 that somebody had the bright idea of using the machine as a mail carrier. A "stunt" flight of five miles was made from Allahabad in India. From this modest beginning grew the great air mail services of to-day.

A network of air lines link up the five Continents, and a letter may travel to the ends of the earth in a matter of days. Where the 'plane fails the airship succeeds, and as an instance of the remarkable way in which the machine of the air has speeded up postal communication, we may compare the times taken on a journey to Brazil and back in the old days of sea posts and nowadays. A hundred years ago the journey was a matter of 140 days; in 1884 42 days; and now the "Graf Zeppelin" can do it in 3 days!

The air post is the post of the future, but it had its birth in the dim past.

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LOVE STORY OF CATHERINE THE GREAT

Newly Discovered Letters Throw Interesting Light On Autocratic Queen's Amorous Intrigues With Potemkin

A young Parisian man of letters Georges Oudard, who was afforded extraordinary facilities of access to Russian archives, has just had published in French a translation of leters of Catherine the Great which had not yet been known to the public, writes Alex Small in the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Possibly a certain malice may be imputed to the complacency with which the Russians helped in this work of historical investigation. Everything for the Soviets has to have a political tinge to it. Their thesis is that every one who preceded them in power was a monster of corruption and debauchery. They will feel they have scored a point here for these letters are the ones which Catherine wrote to her most famous favourite, Potemkin. For that reason they will get the attention of the cultivated public, since every one is always avid to know about the private affairs of geniuses and of monarchs. Catherine was very much the latter and more than a bit of the former.

The Prince de Ligne, a French observer at that brilliant and barbarous 18th century court, wrote that one of the official charges was that of being the lover of the empress. Himself he had known no less than 12 men who had held that redoubtable post, among them the King of Poland. The Potemkin affair was the only one worthy of being classed as a great love-story. According to Oudard, it came sixth in the list.

Catherine had, if not twinges of conscience about her versatility at least some concern for the figure she would cut in the eyes of posterity and felt an apology necessary. "If ever I had had a husband whom I could have loved," she wrote, "I should have been faithful to him all my life, for I have no inclination toward debauchery. God be my judge? My great misfortune is that I cannot live without love."

That was not to be had from the half-mad grandson of Peter the Great whom she had married, nor does she seem to have got it from the men she chose successively to replace him, till Potemkin came along. She was then 44: he was 10 years younger. He had had his eye on her for some time, as sovereign if not as woman. His active part in the "coup d'etat" which deposed Peter III and made Catherine empress (in July, 1762), brought him to her attention. Already he had made the two Orlov brothers jealous. The younger one, Alexis, (the elder Gregory was then the official lover), had knocked out an eye of Potemkin's with a billiard cue.

He was a curious creature; probably he could have been nothing else than a Russian. His colossal stature caught Catherine's appraising eye. His birth was not exalted, though good; he was known as ambitious and brave. Besides that, he was generous to a fault and of extraordinary intelligence. For the rest, there were his blinded eye, the diamonds with which he covered himself, the unkempt hair which he never combed with anything but his filthy fingers, the nails which he kept perpetually bitten, and his thunderous voice. He was full of cunning, charm, and wit; in short, he had everything which should attract an imperious and temperamental woman.

Specialists in the subject have long speculated as to whether Catherine ever actually married Potemkin. These newly revealed letters would indicate that she did, and such is Oudard's opinion. In 21 of them she specifically calls the favourite her husband, and she speaks of the "holy ties" and "all the ties possible" which bind her to him. That may have been only an amorous fashion of speech, but never did she do the like to any of her other lovers

Otherwise the great interest of these letters is that they touch the ever-verdant subject of the psychology of love. This strong-minded, energetic, highly intelligent woman was completely subjugated. She could get into a rage with Potemkin, but she could not get along without him. He remained her "jewel," "my pigeon," "my pheasant," "my golden tiger," "my jungle lion." Or else he would be a Cossack, a Muscovite, a glaur....Sometimes, in pretended irony, she addressed him as "Your Lordship" or "General." Never did she herself act as his sovereign. Her full surrender was in the banal phrase: "You've made me crazy about you."

Surprising as it may seem in a woman of her character, Catherine tried to conceal her new affair "I try to hide my sentiments," she wrote, "but my heart betrays my passion. My friend, watch yourself in front of other people, so that no one may suspect what there is between us. It amuses me much to fool people."

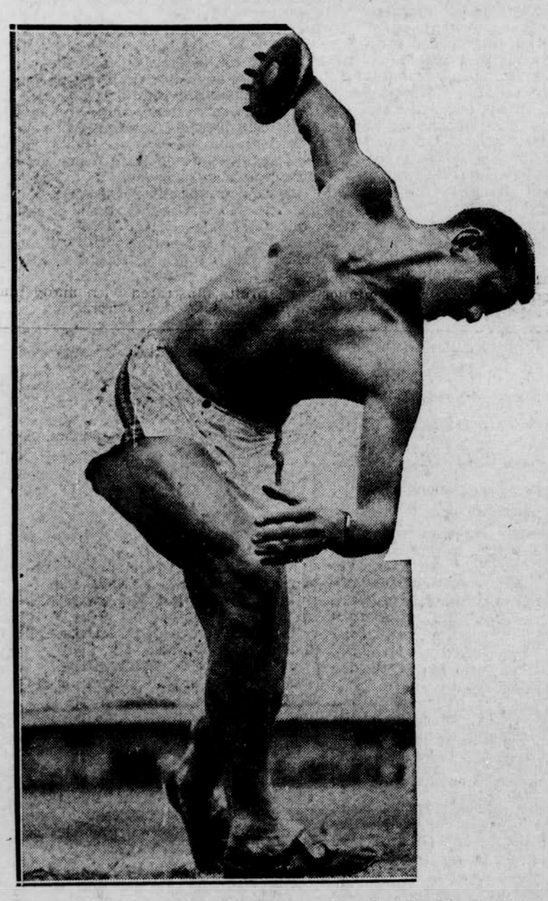
So, the autocratic ruler of 100,000,000 subjects used to slink furtively through her own palace to keep her nocturnal trysts, doging behind doors to escape the notice of stray maids and valets. Potemkin undoubtedly treated her roughly. She seems to have loved it, for in her abject devotion there entered more than a small dose of masochism. From the second letter on are a long series of reproaches. Potemkin was in bad humor Potemkin was sulking Potemkin was absent, and worst of all, Potemkin was, practically under her eyes, in her own palace courting another and younger person.

That was bound to be the inevitable end of the affair. He never had loved Catherine as a woman. For the sovereign he seems to have had immense admiration (as any man of intelligence would have had), and he was willing to take any road to place and power. It is impossible that she should have had any illusions about the situation. The great heart-breaker of the court could not be expected to renounce his conquests for a middle-aged woman, Empress of the Russians though she might be.

She fell back on the one resource of all abandoned lovers; she analyzed her sorrows. Steadily and clearly she saw what was indispensable to her life slipping away from her. But she got no consolation from draining deeply the cup of sorrow. "I pray God that He take my life in the very hour when you shall have ceased to love me," she wrote Potemkin.

He did cease to love her—that is, even to put up a pretense—and she continued living. She merely took another favourite, and after that one, there were others. Potemkin remained by her side, the friend and counsellor, and he chose carefully the recipients of imperial favour. He had won his liberty, but he still remained the master.

CHAMPION DISCUS THROWER



Empire athletes are now in England for the Empire Games. Photo shows H. B. Hart, champion discus thrower and shot putt of South Africa practising with a discus at Paddington tracks. He won the Empire Championship with a throw of 136 ft. 3in. last Sunday.

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These four girls of the Kanya Gurukul at Johrabad (Deccan) recently swam round the Hamsasagar Talav (tank). Kumari Sushila (third from left) aged 8, won the first prize completing the round in three hours. She was the recipient of numerous medals and was publicly honoured by the citizens.

British Stamps Among Ugliest In World

Swiss, Russian, Italian And Dutch Issues Display Novel Futurist Designs

On letters now coming from the United States you may find a large violet postage stamp bearing the inscription, "In Memory and in Honour of the Mothers of America," and showing a portrait of an elderly woman. This is the new American Mothers' Day stamp, and the reproduction is of Whistler's famous painting of his mother, the celebrated "study in grey,' writes Mr. Joseph Cannon in the "Irish Press."

This is not a new style of stamp design, for famous pictures have already been represented on postal labels a number of times. As often as not these attempts are not successful, yet there can be no doubt about the success of America's miniature reproduction.

Governments take troubles these days with their stamps and prizes are often offered to entice artists to come forward with their best. Any old thing is not good enough, though alas! it seems to be in Great Britain, which uses perhaps the ugliest and least imposing stamps in the world. The attractive little vignettes which we use compare favourably with those of most countries, though less effectively produced than if they were printed from engraved plates or in photogravure

The Holy Year design was some thing of a departure from our usual kind of stamp picture, for it was of a decidedly futuristic nature. The futuristic type of design is becoming more and more common and one wonders where exactly it will end, so startling and bizarre are some of the productions. Many very sriking and magnificent designs are in this class. A large proportion of the stamps of Switzerland, Russia, Italy, and Holland carry futurist motifs; indeed nearly all their latest issues are of this type.

All sorts of quaint symbolical designs are used, while some artists stop at nothing and will spring the most fantastic pictures upon the public. All the following are featured on stamps of Soviet Russia:—Workmen, peasants, soldiers, tractors and factories a mob orator making a speech while he clings to lamp-post, barricaded streets, charging horsemen, revolutionary hosts, execution of twenty-six commissars and a man bursting the bars of his prison window!

The futurist motifs of Switzerland are also well carried out. Italy's have become rather monotonous and the futurism is overdone in many cases. Some of the effects, however, have been achieved by the simplest means; in one instance nothing omre nor less than a dozen arrows in flight formed the design!

It is a far cry from the dull portrait designs of the last century to the bright productions of today. Of yore the features of monarch, ruler, or president graced the stamp and nothing else was considered proper or fitting. By and by the "picture stamp" began to creep into use, and even they were not of a very imposing character at first. In due course the authorities in a number of countries awoke to the value of bigger and brighter stamps, and began to realise that it 'did' matter what you handed to the public on a postal label, that stamps revealed a nation's love for, or disregard for, art. So began the world-wide competition to decide which nation could produce the most striking issue, one that would meet with universal applause. A high standard has now been set and undoubtedly some masterpieces in miniature have been given to the public

CONNELL AND THE QUEEN.

Some interesting stories are connected with a number of stamp pictures. On an old stamp of New Brunswick (Canada) may be found the portrait of a handsome man instead of the bust of Queen Victoria. The "suppression" of Victoria and the substitution of his portrait for the Queen's caused quite a stir among the public.

It transpired that the portrait was that of the Postmaster-General, and that he had issued the stamp on his own initiative! The gentleman's name was Connell, and as this part of Canada was largely colonised from Ireland, he was probaly a countryman of ours!

Like Macbeth, however, his ambition led to his downfall. The authorities took it badly; poor Connell was dismissed from the service. His position was worth £600 a year and though he lost it he gained undying fame among stamp collectors among whom his name will always flourish.

KAISER'S DESIGN.

There is a type of German stamp familiar to most of us, through being in use so long, which represents the allegorical figure, "Germania." The ex-Kaiser was responsible for this design, for it was by his command that it was adopted. A well-known Berlin actress, Fraulein Anna Fuhring, actually "sat" for this portrait. She had been impersonating "Germania" at a theatre when the Kaiser was present and he was so delighted that he decided "Germania," in the person of Fraulein Fuhring, should be represented on the postage stamps. She was accordingly clothed in a suit of mail and crowned with the Imperial crown as the model for the designer. One must admire the Kaiser's judgment.

On some of the world's rarest stamps, the first issue of Mauritius, for instance, there appear the words "Post Office", because the artist having a faulty memory engraved the words "Office" instead of the word "Paid."

A sailor was commissioned to produce a design in one of the French Colonies, because the authorities could find no one else artist enough to attempt the work! His design could be worse, though hardly more crude.

This happened in 1860, in New Caledonia, when stamps were made for rough and ready use. A sergeant of the Marines had to make a drawing of Napoleon III. no less than 50 times to make up the complete setting from which the sheets were to be printed. No two of the set are, therefore, alike! As one writer has it, "on some stamps the Emperor is smiling, on others sneering, in fact the whole gamut of the emotions is registered on a sheet!"

LAST OF THE ROMANOVS

Chairman Of Ekaterinberg Soviet Tells Terrible Story Of Trial And Doom Of Tzar Nicholas II

That the last of the Tzars was one of the great misfits of history is an admitted fact. He was of not great intelligence and was undoubtedly cruel, writes the "Irish Press" reviewing "The Last Days of Tzardom" by P. M. Bykov with a Preface by Andrew Rothstein. There is on record his advice to one of his Generals who reported happily to him that he had quelled a disturbance without loss of life. "That is no good. In such cases one must always shoot.....'One must always shoot General'."

That, of course, was the tradition in which this Romanov was reared. He received from his forebears a philosophy by which the least protest from the people was to be instantly and savagely crushed. He was, besides, an absolute monarch, and such a one is nearly always surrounded with advisers worse than himself. So the Tzar ruled all the Russias with a bitter and a brutal hand.

Yet even the vivid recollection of that does not curb the sympathy which this book rouses. Of course it is not meant to cause such feelings. It is the account by P. M. Bykov, Chirman of the Ekaterinberg Soviet, of the obliteration of the Tzar and his entire line direct and indirect. At first the Tzar was subjected to a form of detention with very little interference with his family life. Naturally the Monarchists began plans for his liberation and wherever he was brought they followed in scores and hundreds, setting up a little court as near the house of imprisonment as possible.

NO ATTEMPTS

It is extraordinary to read that they made no actual attempt at rescue. They had plans innumerable; they had money without limit; they had ex-officers with sufficient courage; they had repeated opportunities in which if the Tzar had been an Irish national leader four I.R.A. men could have had him free in an hour. Yet the royalists did nothing.

"Indeed, they made the situation far worse, for as they gathered in

Tsar Nicholas II

their great numbers the Bolsheviks became more and more frightened of losing their prisoners, and so the confinement to a district became confinement to an estate, confinement to a house, and finally actual imprisonment and swift death—but seven days before the Whites captured Ekaterinberg and took a terrible price for the dead monarch."

But we see this bewildered creature in his cage, the bars of which are slowly closing in on him. He who had all the power comes to realise that he has less than none. He, his wife, four daughters and son, are together. The guards become friendly; they are promptly changed. The people outside feel the first pangs of famine and the hitherto lavish table of the Tzar becomes serving soldiers' diet; a decree prevents the wearing of epaulets. Romanov ignores it and he is stripped of them.

A PUBLIC TRIAL

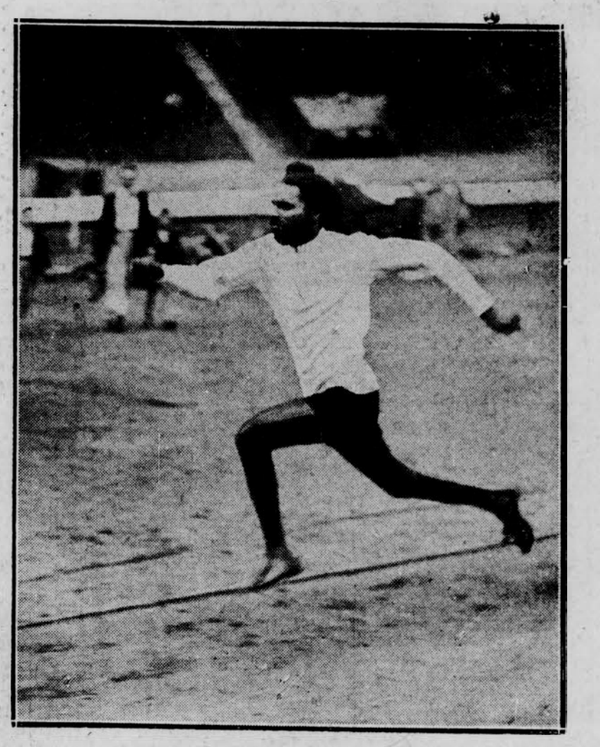
At last he is discovered sending out a plan of the house to Royalist friends. Although Moscow has decreed a public trial, and will not allow a summary execution, the local Soviet decides to act. One feels relieved that the Tzar and his family knew nothing of their danger until death was on them. Up to the last they were always sure of escape—to-morrow.

"At midnight on July 16 they were requested to dress and go downstairs, "as a White attack on the house was anticipated." When they reached the room already prepared for execution they were read the local Soviet's sentence of death, and all eleven in the house —Nicholas, his wife, five children, and four servants, were shot."

How they took death is not stated but in such a book it would have been if they did not meet it bravely. After death their bodies were utterly destroyed to prevent the existence of royalist relics. The next night the eight Grand Dukes and Duchesses were slain. Their remains were disposed of on July 19. The Whites were all this time at the door of Ekaterinberg. The city was in their hands on July 25. Thousands of peasants were slaughtered in revenge by order of Kolchak and those suspected of any direct knowledge of the killing of the Romanovs were tortured before being put to death. The one fact that the White Judicial Investigation put beyond all doubt as the result of wholesale arrests, imprisonments and executions, was that though no relics were found the Romanov line had become extinct. The deed was a bloody one, but as bloody were a thousand deeds under the Tzar or, when he and his were dead, under the Whites.

And yet one reads those pages understanding all this tragic family suffered, and hoping that the book would end, like a novel, with their successful rescue.

INDIA'S LONG-JUMPER



Naranjan Singh, India's long-jumper who has proceeded to London to compete in the British Empire Games, is seen here at practice. Singh, unfortunately, did not fulfil the expectations raised about him and on Sunday last came only 7th, the event being won by Metcalfe, the Australian.

England's Rabot Belle

Chromium Plated Model Of Femininity Invented By Prof. May On Way To Chicago Fair

Introducing Mary Ann—Miss Mary Ann to you.

This gorgeous English beauty, tipping the scales at a mere two tons (net register) arrived in Montreal last month on the boat train from the Empress of Britain. She was all in a huff. She wouldn't be interviewed. She wouldn't be photographed. Reporters might tear out their hair, but Miss Mary Ann just wasn't to be seen, writes Mr. J. R. Sturdy in the "Montreal Gazette."

Well, after all, you can excuse the Garbo tendencies, Miss Mary Ann is Somebody. In fact, she's the only woman robot in the world. And do those male robots think she's a honey!

This reporter dashed all over the concourse of Windsor Station last night, searching for her father, who happens to be Professor H. May, of London University. The poor scribe's hands were trembling. His face was pale. Would she like him? Maybe he should have brought flowers. Maybe, when he came to think of it, he should have borrowed a few dollars from the city editor to take her dancing.

How vain these young men are! Mary Ann wasn't interested in reporters, or dinner or dancing. And anyway, Papa May said "no" to the pleading scribe right from the start. He wasn't letting his six-foot chromium plated baby go dancing with any newspaperman. And on top of that, Mary Ann has a long tour ahead of her. She'll make public appearances in Canada, and then a two-week

(Continued in Col. 5)

GAMBLES AWAY WIFE

Pole Who Staked Mate In Card Game Gets 10 Years

For losing his wife in a gambling game, after he had first lost his entire fortune, and then substituting his 17-year-old sister-in-law for her, Ladislaus Krupensky, Warsaw boarding-house keeper, is now facing a prison sentence of from eight to ten years.

Krupensky, who had a passion for gambling, lost his entire fortune to another player, who was apparently of card sharper just over a year ago. Hoping to make good his losses, he staked his wife against the entire sum involved and lost her as well.

Following a belated return home to his boarding-house Krupensky informed his wife of what had happened, and between them they hatched out a scheme whereby his wife's sister, aged 17, should replace her. The card sharper, not knowing Mrs. Krupensky by sight, accepted her sister in good faith and lived with her, more or less happily, for nearly a year.

After a while, however, the winner began to treat the girl so badly that the neighbours noticed it and reported to the police, who made investigations leading to the arrest of Krupensky, his wife and the winning player. The three principals are now in jail. —"Chicago Daily Tribune."

Rustic (discussing merit of savings bank with vicar)—"Well, sir, I allus do as my father did —keep my money in t'owd stockin' at 'ome."

Vicar—"But you lose the interest that way."

Rustic—"No, I doan't, sir; I puts a bit extra away for that"

(Continued from Col. 7)

stretch at the Century of Progress fair in Chicago.

"At least," murmured the disappointed reporter trying manfully to check the tears of regret, "tell me about her. What kind of a voice has she?"

"Female."

"Accent?"

"English."

"Blonde or brunette?"

"Platinum blonde."

"Gosh!"

"You know," suggested the reporter, "we have a swell mountain here. Now a girl would like to take a drive——

Papa May regarded him sternly. The poor scribe shut up.

STANDS SIX FEET HIGH

Anyway, Miss Mary Ann is 14 years old. She stands six feet in her stocking-feet—that is, if she wears stockings—and she has a wardrobe comprising 10 tons of equipment; cosmetics, and all that. And if you want to get practical at a moment like this, her voice issues forth from records and talking-film, and she is chromiumplated from head to toe.

Mary Ann is as smart as they make them. She'll carry on a brilliant conversation. She'll tell you the time any minute of the day. If you want to know about the weather, just ask her. She'll sing a song, and when she rolls those eyes—oh, boy!

She's the kind of girl poets like to rave about; just the sweetest—in fact, the only mechanical girl in the world. She can, if you get fresh, pull a trigger and fire a revolver at a word of command. But that's nothing, nothing at all. Mary Ann is a great male impersonator. She can talk and sing like a man so that you wouldn't know the difference.

According to Prof. May, who thinks his daughter is just about the cutest thing that ever flicked a steel-rimmed eyelid Mary Ann is all excited about her trip to Chicago. She's had proposals of marriage, of course, from the male robots, but they haven't seemed to interest her.

Prof. May was moving off to see about his luggage. "You have no idea," cried the reporter desperately, "what a nice city we have. I'm sure your daughter would enjoy it. I can get a taxi ——"

Papa was gone. The reporter thrust his hands in his pockets, sighed and shuffled towards the exit. Writing this, he's figuring out how he can get to Chicago on his holidays.

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World of Science

Television Nearer Than People Think

Receivers Will Soon Be Available To General Public

You folks had better make changes in your budgets, for television is coming; in fact, it's almost here. Sometime in the very near future practical television receivers will be available for the general public—and at a reasonable cost—if Dr. Lee deForest, of Los Angeles, one of the pioneers of radio, talking pictures and television, is right

The noted inventor was interviewed by the "Montreal Gazette" last month. Those who believe that television has still five years or so before it hits the commercial market are wrong, according to Dr. deForest. "It has been an engineering possibility for some time," he said yesterday, "and I think that it is now commercially possible."

"Television," he said, "has been so much improved that I can pick up outdoor scenes in very bright sunlight with cars of recognizable make passing as far as 100 feet away. If they are within 25 feet of the apparatus, they are reproduced faithfully enough to make the licence plates legible. In my laboratory, I have a little stage and it is possible to show dramatic action on it."

The television apparatus, he stated, would include two radio receiving sets, one of them for the very short waves used for the broadcasting of the pictures, with the other, working in synchronization, picking up the sound. The screen on which the pictures would be projected would be about 18 inches square. It would stand either in front of the radio cabinet, or on the inside of the lid, which would be raised.

MIRROR DISC USED.

Dr. deForest has been doing a great deal of work in California on both television and radio therapy. He stated yesterday that the scanning disc system in television had become almost completely outmoded, and its place had been taken largely by the mirror disc. "This," he stated, "seems to me to be the most practical for home use. I have seen some very wonderful pictures produced by the use of the cathode ray method, but this, I think, is too complicated for home use, and can be used more advantageously in the laboratory."

Turning to the subject of radio therapy, his other chief interest at the present time. Dr. deForest stated: "Radio therapy is coming to be of great service to the medical profession. It is better in treating arthritis, neuritis, rheumatism and allied diseases than the infra-red rays used up to the present time, because the short waves set up heat within the actual limb affected, while the older methods make it necessary for the heat to pass through the skin and fat before it gets to the places where treatment is required."

Dr. deForest will go into conference with television and radio therapy workers in England and Germany.

MUSIC BY THE TELETYPE

Tunes Sent From Far Cities To Carillon At Chicago

In New York, Los Angeles, St. Louis, a different city every night, sits a musician in the local Western Union telegraph office and plays music on the teletype—a machine by which telegrams are now transmitted and received by typewriters. At the receiving end, which is always the Century of Progress in Chicago, the twenty-five-bell carillon in the tower of the Hall of Science plays the corresponding tune. The musician never hears the notes, except in his mind's ear. He is like a telegrapher who never sees the message that comes out of the distant teletype machine, says a writer in the "New York Times."

All this is not in the least mysterious. Any keyboard machine can be operated by the teletype. The carillon at Chicago has twenty-five keys on its console. These are electrically connected with the keys of the transmitting teletype far away.

To understand this trick of telegraphing music it must be borne in mind that the old-fashioned dot-and-dash Morse code has been largely supplanted by printing telegraphs. Every time a letter-key is pressed a particular combination of electrical impulses is sent over the wire. At the receiving end the proper printing key or letter of another machine responds to that combination. An interpretting device or selector sees to that. It is no difficult matter to modify the selecting device so that it plays a carillon instead of working the key-board of a typewriter.

A musician is rarely an expert teletype operator. To make the playing of the Chicago carillon easier a midget piano keyboard is connected with the teletype keys. So the "Last Roundup," or whatever the selection may be, is played on the piano keyboard instead of directly on the teletype keys. If the musician knows the letters that correspond with the tones of the carillon—and some musicians do—he plays on the teletype keys just as if he were typewriting his own name.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN BAS-RELIEF

New Canadian Method Gives "Life" To Portraits

A new and striking process which turns ordinary photographs and snapshots into bas-relief and gives amazing "life" to the usual flat portrait will come to Canada with the establishment shortly of the Sculpto Art (Canada) Limited, an industry that will make its North American headquarters in Montreal.

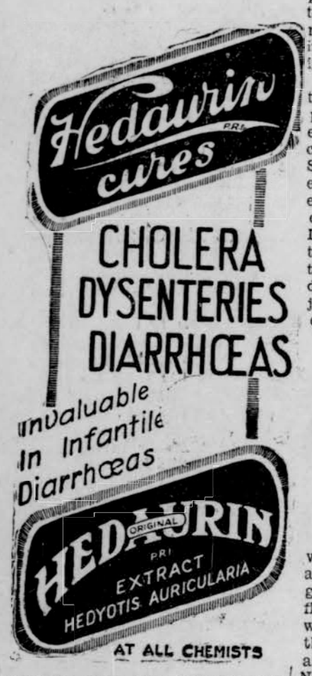
The process is known as "Pirim" (portraits in relief in metal), and was created by British craftsmen and scientists. A comparatively new invention, it has already brought about something of a revolution in the field of photography overseas. By it the ordinary photograph is converted into a permanent picture in bold relief, executed on whatever, metal is best suited to the subject.

C. Townsend, chief of development for the company, was recently interviewed in Montreal Surrounding Mr. Townsend and the reporter were a large number of "pirims". There were metal portraits in relief of Ramsay MacDonald, R. B. Bennett, E. W. Beatty, K.C., and other prominent men on both sides of the Atlantic. The results obtained by this "pirim" process are almost amazing, says the "Montreal Gazette." Every detailed line of the subject's face is brought out in bold relief, given a degree of "life," combined with photographic likeness, that is distinctly striking.

As explained by Mr. Townsend, the process is especially valuable in reproducing drawings of photographs of machines, engines, etc., as every detail of the subject can be brought out.

The process, Mr. Townsend explained, is inexpensive. The secret of it is closely guarded but it does not involve mass production. Each picture is individual.

Several different metals are used for the reproductions. Panels and certificates can also be reproduced in relief by this method.



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SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Completely empty space probably does not exist anywhere in the universe, according to latest studies made at Mt. Wilson Observatory. These showed that the region between the stars is an excellent, but not a perfect vacuum; there is about one atom of matter in every cubic inch of space. A single drop of water, containing about 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms, would furnish enough matter to fill 3,750,000 cubic miles of space to that density.

* * * *

The huge skull and jaws of a newly-discovered triple-horned dinosaur have just been placed on exhibition at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. The skull is fifty-eight inches long and fifty-three inches wide. Its saurian owner was about eighteen feet long and ten feet high. Known technically as 'Triceratops eurycephalus,' the reptile was the last recorded survivor of a great group of three-horned dinosaurs known as 'Ceratopsidoe.' The third horn, not shown on the skull, was perched on the knob over the nose. The specimen was found near Torrington, Wyoming.

RICHARD STRAUSS' 70th BIRTHDAY

Richard Strauss has always felt himself powerfully attracted by Vienna and the Austrian atmosphere A South German by birth, and a particular admirer of the great "Austrian classical masters": Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck and Schubert, Strauss has manifested an ever-increasing admiration for Mozart.

This can be traced in his "Rosenkavalier" and other works in which he has explicitly proclaimed himself an adherent of Mozart. He even set to work to approach the style of Mozart in his own music.

Strauss was chosen by Baron Andrian, the last Imperial supervisor of the Vienna Court Theatres, to be the Director of the Vienna Opera. From 1920 to 1924, he was Director of the State Opera in co-operation with Franz Schalk. Apart from all that is Viennese in the man and his music, he has paid homage to the spirit of a glorious Viennese past in two of his finest works: "Rosenkavalier" and "Arabella".

During the Vienna Festival Weeks this year, in honour of Richard Strauss' 70th Birthday, the Vienna State opera will give a cycle of his works, some of them in new stage versions, including "Rosenkavalier", "The Woman without a Shadow", "Elektra", "The Egypt'an Helen" and "Arabella".

"TALKING BOOKS"

New Invention Will Aid Blind People To Enjoy Literary Masterpieces

Science's latest contribution to the blind, the "talking book," was discussed in detail by members of the Work with the Blind Round Table section of the American Library Association convention last month. The new invention, which will enable blind people to enjoy a variety of books without having to know Braille, is nearly ready for distribution, and will be on the market within a month.

The machines, which are to be distributed by the American Foundation for the Blind, are constructed along the lines of an ordinary gramophone, but revolve at a much slower speed. They will be sold in three models, two electrical, and combining radio sets, and one hand-wound type, without the advantage of radio. Both the "talking book" and the records that it uses will be obtainable at relatively low cost, and will be distributed by library centres throughout the United States in just the same way that an ordinary circulating library distributes books.

A small but imposing list of books has already been prepared in form suitable for talking book use. From the Bible the four gospels and the Psalms are available. In the field of novels, there are: "The Diary of a Provincial Lady," by E. M. Delafield; "Bird of Dawning," by John Masefield; Carrol's "As the Earth P. G. Wodehouse and "The Brushwood Boq," by Turns," "Very Good, Jeeves," by Rudyard Kipling. In addition, the Foundation has prepared three Shakespeare plays—"Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," and "As You Like It"; Coleridge's "The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner," Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' and a select'on of U. S. constitutional documents, including The Declaration of Independence, and various of Washington's and Lincoln's famous speeches.

Some of the members inquired as to whether there was any danger of the "talking book" succeeding Braille, but were assured that the des're for occasional solitude, the feeling of wanting "to sit down with a book," which is part of every man's make-up, would effectively prevent any such eventuality. Furthermore, the new machine will be cons'derably more expensive than Braille books for some time to come

SHELLEY'S NOTE-BOOKS

Hitherto Unpublished Fragments In Prose And Verse Throw Valuable Sidelight On Poet At Work

A collection of Shelley's unpublished fragments, both in verse and prose, may not only add some good things to his writings, but will enable us to see him at work when the fragments happen to be rejected lines from a poem with which we are already familiar. It is true that this is so with every poet; that all cancel and revise; but Shelley is one of those poets whose final drafts read, as a rule, so spontaneously that those content with his books may exaggerate his ease of composition and do less than justice to the care he spent in order to arrive at his finished version, writes Mr. Osbert Burdett in "John O' London's Weekly."

An interesting volume, then, is "Verse and Prose from the Manuscripts of Percy Bysshe Shelley," edited by Sir John C. E. Shelley-Rolls, Bart., and Mr. Roger Ingpen. It is privately printed, and copies may be obtained from Zaehnsdorf, Ltd., 144, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.I., price 21s.

The fragments are taken from notebooks, and most of the verse has not been printed before. The notebooks contain lines, ideas, sometimes scattered pieces from which, for example, "Prometheus Unbound" was assembled, and pen-drawings, one of which (illustrated in the book) is full of life and charm. While at work Shelley's handwriting could be almost indecipherable—a common fault with poets at work, and one that often enables an amateur of handwriting to distinguish between a true piece of MS. and (which is not quite the same thing) a fair copy. The fragments are roughly divisible into rejected lines or stanzas and other readings of those we have. Confining ourselves to the verse, let us glance at these two kinds in turn.

TWO NEW STANZAS.

Here is a rejected stanza probably intended for the first canto of "Laon and Cythna." It is one of nine stanzas in which, by the way, scarcely one alteration has been made:—

Frail clouds arrayed in sunlight lose the glory
Which they reflect on Earth—they burn and die,
Revive and change like genius and when hoary
They streak the sunless air, then suddenly,
If the white moon shine forth, their shadows lie
Like woven pearl beneath its beams, each tone
Of the many-voiced forests doth reply
To symphonies diviner than its own,
Then falls and fades like thought when power is past and gone.

Here are the first four lines of a stanza rejected from "Adonais." The editors suggest the reference to be to Scott.

Next came a spirit beautiful and strong,
Wrapt in the guise of an uncomely form,
Who sometimes like a pedlar limped along
With packs upon his backs, and did deform. . .

To gain, however, the sense of intimacy from these revisions, and to have the excitement of seeming to look over Shelley's shoulder

SHELLEY.

while he is at work, you need to find a favourite passage. Then the different versions become exciting. I have been lucky enough to find an early draft of some favourite lines in "The Boat on the Serchio"; that poem that renders so vividly the sensation of early morning in summer, in summer especially, I think, under an Italian sky. Near the beginning of the poem the early draft runs as follows:—

Day had kindled cloud and wave
And turned to ethereal gold the mist
That from the chasm of the eastern cave
Flowed like a stream. . .

Now compare that with the later version which all Shelley's intimate readers will recall:—

Day had kindled the dewy woods,
And the rocks above and the stream below,
And the vapours in their multitudes,
And the Apennine's shroud of summer snow,
And clothed with light of aery gold
The mists in their eastern caves uprolled.

A transformation has occurred, and it extends to the four following lines, than which there has never been a more charming evocation of a summer morning in Italy:—

Day had awakened all things that be,
The lark and the thrush and the swallow free,
And the milkmaid's song and the mower's scythe,
And the matin-bell and the mountain bee:

On analysis, it is only a list of morning's noises and country bustle, tied together (by alliteration) as all things are tied together at that early hour by the rising light, and extending from nature to man who is first collectively astir when the church bell calls the whole village. The first draft is but a vague general impression, without the detail that point by point gives precision and reality to the picture. Later on, there are some poor lines which were afterward cancelled, and the two versions show Shelley fumbling and inspired very well.

THE SKYLARK.

In the manuscript of the ode "To a skylark" (illustrated on the opposite page) we have a good example of some of the difficulties presented by the poet's handwriting, and a glimpse of how this familiar and immortal poem first shaped itself in his mind. He makes a false start at the top of the page with:—

Heaven is all above
Yet that in thy joyance
Langour cannot be. . .

Then a completely new start appears:—

What art thou blithe spirit
For bird thou hardly art
That from blue heaven or near
Dost pour from thy full heart
Such sweet sound. . .

Working with a pen over this, Shelley revises to:—

Hail to thee thou blithe spirit
Bird thou never wert!
That from heaven or near (it)
Pourest thy full heart. .

He does not complete it as we know it now, but jots down the essential rhyme-word "art" in the margin, and goes on to the next stanza, which, after recrossings that torment the eyes, turns out to be more nearly like the published version, especially as it gives the long end line characteristic of the whole poem.

Part of the early draft of the fourth section of the "West Wind" originally ran:—

If even
I were as in my boyhood, and could be
The comrade of thy wanderings over heaven,
When to outstrip thee in thy skiey speed
Scarce seemed a vision. .

This was later altered to:—

"As then, when to outstrip thy skyey speed . . ."

The second version is better poetry, better emphasis, clearer style.

This is only a taste of the new volume, but to my mind the established text of a poet is the main thing, and none but its editors can be expected to take an equal interest in the process of its establishment, although everyone should find pleasure and value in the scrutiny of the different versions of a few particular poems. In fact, alternative readings are often better worth having than unpublished fragments that a poet did well to reject.

PERSIA AND OMAR

Time was (writes the "Manchester Guardian"), in the early days of this century, when no English literary talk could be guaranteed against an infusion of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Moving fingers wrote and having writ, moved on in our daily converse; simple life in the desert with the lady of one's choice (and a jug of wine) was widely acclaimed, and the uselessness of learning was fashionably decried by many who protested that after frequenting the discourse of the sages they had come out by that same door wherein they went. FitzGerald's gentle and musical exposition of the gospel of futility was slightly and deliciously shocking to the morals of late Victorian and Edwardian days. And it was immensely popular. It suffered many score of parodies, whole passages of it sank into the common stock of quotation, several composers set it to music, and at least one club was formed to drain another and another cup to the memory of its two begetters. Persia meantime remained oblivious of all this Occidental hubbub about one of her sons. In a country where poets grow like asparagus in May Omar was reckoned distinctly minor. His twelfth-century reputation as a mathematician survived. His work on algebra was recognised as a classic, and the fact that he had reformed the calendar was known to every educated Persian child. But among the great Persian poets he was generally reckoned as unworthy to hold a candle to Hafiz. If the West acclaimed Omar a major poet, the West, so ran the Persian argument, must have made him one. And with this verdict most of the Omarites who have gone behind the magic of FitzGerald's quatrains to a literal translation will agree. For Omar's relaxation from mathematics and astronomy makes dull reading without the inspiration of the English poet to illumine it. But pressure of Western admiration has now caused Persia to pay some attention to Omar's grave, and in future when the traveller "with shining foot shall pass the place where he made one" the shrine will be found decently tended. So much can one poet, half a world and seven centuries away from a fellow-practitioner, achieve in the interest of the Muse.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1934

Jawahar's "No" To Conditional Release

Nazi Justice Exposed By One Of Them

SECRET OF REICHSTAG FIRE TOLD

Storm Troopers' Plot For Which "Reds" Paid The Price

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. Strachey, who visited Berlin last month in connection with the coming trial of Thalmann and Torgler before the so-called People's Court, related on Monday last to the Relief Committee for the Victims of Fascism the impressions which they received during their visit. Miss Wilkinson explained that they went to find out when the People's Court, which had just been appointed, was going to sit and to arrange legal assistance for the prisoners. They found that the Court could not impose the death penalty for offence committed before February 17, 1933, so that the lives of Thalmann and Torgler, who had been prisoners since that date, appeared to be safe. The Court was not in its personnel a people's court at all.

DEVICE TO AVOID FOOD RIOTS

The trial was not likely to take place, they learned, till September or October, when it would be useful to distract popular attention from the food shortage which was certainly coming and of which signs could already be seen. While in Germany they took every opportunity of impressing on the Nazis how strong

Dimitroff was expelled from Germany for his alleged part in the attempt to blow-up the Reichstag.

English opinion was about the trial. Both Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Strachey emphasised the sensitiveness of the German Government to foreign and, particularly, English opinion.

Mr. Strachey referred to the release of Dimitroff as a triumph for the pressure of foreign opinion and said that Germany in her present political and economic situation was immensely dependent on the rest of the world. Her only hope of getting through the coming winter lay in foreign financial assistance. He urged his audience not to doubt that their work was important and effective.

CONFESSION

An ex-Storm Trooper who was a personal friend of Roehm and has now fled to Switzerland has written a letter to Hindenburg confirming all the charges in connection with the Reichstag fire that had been made against the Nazis. News is to hand in London that the name of the ex-Storm Trooper is H. Kruse (No. 134,552). He has informed the British press how on February 10, 1933 Ernest Heines, and Roehm picked eleven "reliable" s.s. men, swore them to secrecy and unfolded the plan for firing the Reichstag. One man who refused to take oath, disappeared and has never been since. The ten men took part in two rehearsals, in which they entered the Reichstag by the underground way from Goering's house. On February 27 they were given a bag of explosives, attached to which were celluloid strips. Ernest and Heines lit the strips and left Van der Lubbe in the building. His fate is now known.

Van-der-Lubbe, who paid with his life for the alleged plot of Capt. Roehm.

CHOSEN MEN DISAPPEAR

Since then the men chosen have vanished, one by one. Only Roehm, Heines, Ernst, Kruse, and one more were left. Now Kruse is the only survivor of the band of incendiaries. As such he has put his story on record. Apart from the copy sent to Hindenburg, others have been sent to the British Government and to newspapers.

At the end of June Roehm had threatened to reveal the truth of the fire if Hitler disbanded the Storm Troops, and it was merely by chance that he was not in Roehm's house on the night of June 30 that Kruse succeeded in escaping the "Leader's" vengeance. Nazi leaders who have fled to the Saar to escape the 'clean-up' confirm the existence of a storm trooper of the name and detachment, but have no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

WILL VALLABHBHAI INTERVENE?

Kidwai Informs Him About Congress Situation In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

Mr. R. A. Kidwai, interviewed on Mr. Mohanlal's latest statement expressed surprise.

He said that the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee never decided to assist the Parliamentary Board and 14 out of 19 members of the Council have characterised the resolution of the Working Committee, as also the manifesto, as reactionary.

Mr. Kidwai has appraised the United Provinces situation to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress and is expecting a reply within a week.

He thinks that asking the Provincial Congress Committee to adopt its attitude will be acting within its rights and following the precedence set up by the Gujarat Province under Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's guidance.—United Press.

Information elicited form the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee's office go to show that so far no requisition has been received by the office to convene an emergent meeting of the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee at Cawnpore on the 16th instant to reconsider the new situation arising out of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai's anti-election campaign.

Capt. Roehm, Chief of the Storm-Troops, who is reported to have organised the plot of Reichstag Fire.

PLOT TO BLOW UP "W. P."

Die-hard Move To Rope In Indian Princes In New Drive

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Serious charges are being made in the Government circles, (says a correspondent of the "Daily Herald") against the Tory Diehards, who are accused of plotting with some of the Indian Princes to wreck the Indian Bill which is to be introduced in the autumn. Allegations are made that lavish promises regarding increased status and other political advantages have been made by unauthorised persons to certain Indian Princes in return for their promises to assist in defeating the White Paper policy.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

Energetic measures are being taken by the Government, says the correspondent, to counter this propaganda, and sensational revelations about the Die-Hard campaign are threatened when Mr. Baldwin consults the Conservative Party as he has promised to do when the Government's proposals are ready. This attempt to stampede the Indian Princes into opposing the Government is quite a clever political manoeuvre, but in the view of competent observers is a little bit too clever. The question immediately arises as to the likelihood of the Tory rebels being able to "deliver the goods."

BLOW ITS PRESTIGE.

Their reply is that the wrecking of the India Bill would be such a blow to the prestige of the "National" Government that a purely Conservative administration would become inevitable. In that new Government, so the argument runs, the Diehards would have sufficient influence to ensure that the Princes would be properly rewarded for their services in destroying the basis of Federal Government in India.

TORIES MOBILISE.

It is here that Mr. Baldwin comes in. And the whole weight of the Tory Party machine is being mobilised to demonstrate that the Diehards do not count. Nevertheless, their influence must not be regarded as negligible. Meanwhile the Princes are making hay while the sun shines, and are putting up their favours to the highest bidder. Precedence is a great issue with the Princes, and one of them is bargaining for more guns on his salute. Other Princes are hoping for high Orders—others want more territory. Attempts are being made to induce the Maharajah of Patiala to lead the revolt, but up to now he has not declared himself definitely. In the meantime every effort is being made to speed up the report of the Joint Select Committee. Fears are being expressed that the original White Paper proposals may be whittled away in the Committee in order to placate the Die-hard influence.

Unconfirmed Report Says Panditji Was Ordered To Be Released

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11.

Unconfirmed news has been received here that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, owing to the illness of Mrs. Kamala Nehru has been ordered to be released conditionally yesterday, but he refused to be released conditionally.—United Press.

CONDITIONAL FREEDOM

NAINI TAL, Aug. 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to be transferred by this evening from Dehra Dun, reaching Allahabad to-morrow.

It is presumed that if Mrs. Nehru's condition gets worse Pandit Jawaharlal will be enabled to meet her, though what form the Government's offer in this respect will take cannot be ascertained. It is, however, generally believed that he will be offered some form of conditional freedom.—A. P.

TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ALLAHABAD

NAINITAL, Aug. 11.

It is understood that in view of the serious illness of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is being transferred from the Dehru Dun Jail to the Allahabad Jail to meet eventualities. It is learnt that orders have already been passed to this effect and the transfer will be made as soon as possible.

It is not known at present whether the Pandit will be released from Allahabad.

Earlier

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

For the last two days there has been a persistent rumour that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be released in view of the serious illness of his wife and it was stated this morning he has been released to see his wife, whose condition is reported to be precarious.

Enquiries by the "United Press" at the Home Department, Government of India, show that they have no information till now (12 noon this day) regarding this matter.—United Press.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

There has been no improvement till noon to-day in the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

Heart trouble persists. Her mother Mrs. Kaoul, arrived to-day from Delhi.

Numerous telegrams of enquiry are being received.—A. P.

Continuous Rain At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 10.

Due to 19 hours' continuous rain at Wardha, the river Wana Higanghat is rapidly rising. People living in low-lying parts of the town are vacating their houses.—United Press.

Hitler's Alleged Part In Nazi 'Coup' In Austria

AMAZING REVELATIONS

Rintelin, The Arch Intriguer, Tells Story Of German Design For Power

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Chancellor Dollfuss is buried and all Europe is asking whether with the body of the pocket Chancellor has been buried the worst of the strife and hatred which have harassed Austria since 1918, or whether fresh bloody revolts, assassinations and civil war lie ahead.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Sunday Times," however, is able to reveal why Frau Dollfuss went to Italy a fortright ago, why her husband remained. The correspondent learned a month ago, that Dollfuss was receiving daily letter bag of threatening letters directed against himself and his wife equivalent to the average daily correspondence of a busy man. He knew, and the Nazis knew, that a final crisis was approaching. The Chancellor had to stem by force the rising flood of terrorism or be overwhelmed. For the last decisive phase he sent his family into safety in Italy and himself remained on the bridge.

CRACKING STRUCTURE

The crisis was hastened by the events of June in Germany, which revealed to the Nazi leaders there, and in Austria, according to the "Sunday Times" correspondent, that the supposedly firm edifice

Torgler, the German Communist, who awaits trial before "People's Court" for Reichstag Fire.

of National Socialism was cracking at every corner. The Austrian Government saw it, too—and also that the moment had come to strike at the Nazi terror in Austria while its originators in Germany were otherwise engaged. The tension grew and from Switzerland came the news that large quantities of explosives had been seized, 'en route' from Germany. In Bavaria 30,000 men of the Austrian legion had drawn rifles and steel helmets. A Nazi revolt was clearly imminent and preparations were completed for crushing it. What no one could have expected was the daring plot to paralyse the brain controlling those preparations.

'COUP' THAT FAILED.

On Wednesday morning (the day on which Dollfuss was murdered) in the German gymnasium attached to the Stifts barracks, the 144 desperadoes assembled, drew their arms, and donned the uniform of the regiment on guard duty at the Chancellery, the

Herr Hitler, who is alleged to have planned the Nazi 'Coup' in Austria.

famous Deutschmeister. A single policeman's vigilance saved the Austrian Cabinet and strangely enough made easier the entry of the conspirators to the Chancellery. The Cabinet Council, which it was planned to capture 'en bloc,' hurriedly broke up. The Minister of War departed to his Ministry to order precautionary measures. When, five minutes later, four lorry loads of the Deutschmeister drove through the great gates of the famous Ballhausplatz Chancellery, it seemed clear that here was the first precaution—the reinforcement of the guard. The last lorry halted, its occupants alighted, swung to the great gates, and backed their lorry against them.

TREACHERY

Aided unquestionably by treachery from within— which has not yet been admitted officially—the 140 men spread like a forest fire through the intricate labyrinth of the great building, making their prisoners as they went. Their order was certainly to seize the Cabinet and to shoot down anyone attempting resistance or flight. That they had orders to outrage the world by murdering the Chancellor is inconceivable. Dr. Rintelen was a born intriguer, but not a thug. Besides, the Chancellor alive was their most valuable hostage to preserve their lives in the event of failure, and his murder has since been made the ground for disregarding the promise of safe conduct given them. The alarm was given to the Chancellor by the noise of armed men rushing through corridors and the shouting of commands to surrender.

THE WRONG DOOR.

As one of his officials revealed to the "Sunday Times" correspondent, the late Chancellor's servant was hurrying him to safety towards a secret passage leading from the Congress hall to the apartments of the Federal President, from which he could have escaped into the street. The Chancellor had his hand on the door handle—had it been the right door handle he would probably have been alive to-day. But the Congress Hall has eight doors—constructed in 1814 in order to allow representatives of the eight Powers to enter simultaneously at the Congress of Vienna and avoid quarrels over precedence. From one of these doors ten wild-eyed youths in uniform, revolvers in hand, tumbled over one another into the hall as the servant was shouting, "Quick, Herr Bundeskanzler not that door, this one." The rebels saw their prize slipping from them. Three shots rang out and the Chancellor dropped with two wounds, either of which might, but neither of which must, have proved fatal.

A FULL CONFESSION

According to the Vienna correspondent of the "News-Chronicle," Dr. Rintelen, former Austrian Minister to Italy, who tried to commit suicide under arrest after the failure of the Nazi putsch last week, is reported to have made a full confession of his part in the plot. Rintelen has directly implicated Hitler in his disclosures, according to information received from an authoritative source.

According to Rintelen, Hitler told Mussolini at Stra that he would agree to Austrian Independence if Rintelen were allowed to displace Dollfuss as Chancellor. Mussolini, knowing that Rintelen was a Nazi conspirator, refused. Thereupon Hitler decided to show Mussolini that his permission was not necessary. Nazi headquarters for Austria in Munich were told to "Go ahead!"

WAITING FOR BIG MOMENT.

Rintelen arrived in Vienna from Italy a few days before the putsch and waited in the Hotel Imperial for the big moment when all Austria was to rise with the Nazis. It never came. His confession to the police was made in the hospital. He revealed the names of men who were to have been in the new Nazi Cabinet. They were Chancellor, Dr. Rintelen, Vice-Chancellor, Herr Habicht, the Munich broadcaster.

HITLER INVOLVED.

Rintelen's name also figures prominently in the secret code dispatches found on a German Nazi courier arrested at Kollerschlag on the night of July 25, and now made public by the Propaganda Minister of Austria. Cliches of Dr. Rintelen's photograph, prepared by official German news agencies and entitled "Austria's new Chancellor," are also in the possession of the Government, which is still amassing quantities of material to prove Germany's—or more exactly Hitler's—responsibility for the putsch.

The new Austrian Government is working day and night sifting the mass of evidence which goes to show that Germany was directly involved in last week's Nazi revolt. The documents already discovered are practically conclusive, and when they are completely so the Schuschnigg Cabinet will make a direct accusation in Berlin. It will also ask the Big Three Powers—Britain, France and Italy—to make a final demand for the cessation of German intervention in Austria.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED

Strong Wind Causes Boat To Capsize In Titus River

AGARTALA, Aug. 11.

A report just reached here that a serious boat disaster which in six persons met with watery grave occurred in river Titus about two miles from Akhaura Railway Station on the A. B. Railway.

It is stated that about 10 a.m. while the boat was carrying eight persons crossing the river, it capsized in the midstream owing to a sudden blast of wind. Two of the occupants who were thrown into river were able to swim ashore, while the rest were drowned.—United Press.

STAMPS WORTH RS. 2,300 DISAPPEAR

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

It is reported from Tharrawaddy that judicial and non-judical service stamps valued at over Rs. 2,300 have disappeared from the Treasury. They were found missing when the new Treasurer opened the Treasury.—A. P.

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